

Abdel-Hadi Al-Mejall

At the invitation of the Jordan British Society Lt. General Abdel-Hadi Al-Mejall, General Director of Public Security Department gave a lecture on "Comprehensive security in Jordan" on 25 June at the Plaza Hotel.

Attending the lecture were British Ambassador Anthony Reeve, Dr Fouad Khlaf, President of the Society, Dr Ghazi Shubellat, Jihad Masri, Rafeh Wazani and many more.

Chinese Embassy First Secretary Shih Yen Chun began the round of farewells for Egyptian embassy Counsellor Hilmi Bdeir and lovely wife Mirvet with a dinner party at the embassy, which was particularly prepared for the fish lovers among the guests, with a lot of shrimps, delicately prepared the Chinese way.

Besides Shih (Dubbed Rabi' by the Egyptian contingent), Hilmi and Mirvet, Wagih and Tiba Hamdi, Marcel and Renate (Schimkoreit) Pott, Guenter and Gisela Ertel, Peter Enzmlinger and fiancée Raja (to be married in Tunis on 9 June, so we wish them a long and

and dinner party on the 100th anniversary of the Swiss watch company Jean d'Eve whose agency Tala holds. It was the same night as the prize-giving ceremony of the Jordan International Rally, which Jean d'Eve partly sponsored and offered some prizes to the winners. The reception and dinner went wonderfully, and were attended by Chairman Bernard Simonet, members of the Swiss embassy in Amman, Chinese Ambassador and Mrs Zhang Zhen, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahbah and Umnia, Moroccan Ambassador Abdul-Latif Laraki and Hourieh, Hind Nasser, Ziad and Nariman Al-Lama, Khaled and Shaden Bushnaq, Marwan and Ahlam Kheir, Ziad, and Muna Al-Sharif, Fouad and Marie-Louise Katsafago, Jamal and Nariman Malhas, Dr Mohammad and Ubaida Salah and Hisham and Itaf Zakaria, to mention only a few.

Those two Chessons keep on doing it: one lovely dinner after another that gather Michael and Zella's host of friends. This time Linda Bell, wife of Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell and daughter Caroline were there, as well as Raja' and Samia Salfiti, Khalil Othman and Mohammad Shahankari from the Foreign Ministry, Douglas and Luce Marina Robertson, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggling, European Community's Marcello Palmieri, who's also leaving us soon for Africa, Egyptian Embassy's Wagih and Tiba Hamdi, Lella Deeb, Hungarian Embassy's Laszlo and Eva Nemere, Abdul-Ahad and Aida

People & events



Miss Filipino Community 1988 Annie Castro is crowned by Ambassador Juan Saez and Norie Aguito. Runners up are (left to right), "Reyna de Los Flores" Judith Mendigo, "Reyna Emperatriz" Erma Moral, and "Reyna Justicia" Digna Macatangay

ette Villemain and USAID staff, Dr Rick Roberts and USIS staff, Mr & Mrs Kamal Kewar and members of Friends of Archaeology. Dr Andrew Garrard, Diana Kirkbride and members of the British Institute, Dr and Mrs Thomas Weber and the Um Qals excavation team, Dr and Mrs Frank Braemer and IFAP members, Drs Gary Rollefson and Lisa Kohler-Rollefson and the "Aln Ghazal Excavation staff, Alex and Annemarie Petropoulos, Diane Chlangwa, Frank Clupke, Helga Kohl and Douglas Baird, Mr and Mrs Farouk Abu Jaber Dr Nabli and Mary Ammari, Mohammed Asfour, Farid Habib, Samer and Christine Barakat, Fuad and Peggie Abuljabar, Deborah Schak, Judge and Mrs Faiz Halazoun, Fuad and Leena Qubein, Captain Arslan Ramadan, Sami and Ann Sawalha ACOR President and Board of Trustees Director Dr Edgar Harrell and board of trustees members.

Old Baccalaureates met at the Amman Baccalaureate School last week. The aim of the meeting was forming an alumni club to preserve and strengthen ties between the school and its graduates. Discussions centred on naming committees, a special logo, and two annual meetings. This event was followed by a farewell assembly in honour of David Phillips, the principal. At the same time, prizes were given to students for various activities: Lana Sukhtian, Nadeem Salfiti, Maria El-Husseini, Dana Sukhtian, Lina Nasser, and more.

Good byes were also given to students leaving the school as well as to staff members. The latter include Rachel Garrard, Annette Bissant, Brian Maudsley, and Mr & Mrs Harries. Afterwards, the whole assembly was treated to a barbecue lunch. This was accompanied by shaving foam which was being sprayed on 11th graders. The boys were not satisfied with covering the girls' hair with the white concoction. So they sprayed them with water, and a few people got slightly wet.

Sari and Ivy Nasser were the happiest of parents, so they gave a party to celebrate the visit to Amman of their eldest son Jamil, a lawyer and science fiction writer, and the upcoming marriage of their youngest son Leith, who will be completing his internship at Jordan University's School of Medicine, but above all, marrying his colleague, Dr Arwa Abdul-Haq. Maybe it was

an early celebration, too, for the coming of their first grandchild, Tareq's baby, who should be born within two weeks. Although Tareq, his wife and Jamil's wife could not be in Amman, youngest daughter Amal, who has grown into a beautiful young lady, was. So were Sari's sister Salwa, sister-in-law Sorca and nephew Samer, both visiting from the occupied territory.

Family, friends, university colleagues of both Sari and Ivy, and friends of their children, attended the lovely dinner in their beautiful garden. Also there, of course, were Arwa's parents, Kayed Abdul-Haq and Um Ibrahim, Dr Ali Aqlah, Mr and Mrs Aref Al-Najjar, Dr Aida Najjar, Nadim and Samia Zarou, Bob and Raymonde Acheson, Dr Carlos and Samira Dihan, Japanese Ambassador Makoto Watanabe and Akiko,



Mitsubishi's Nubuo Ozaki

Nubuo Ozaki, Mitsubishi Motors Corporation Manager, Middle East Group, was here last week coming from Qatar and Bahrain to inspect the corporation's distribution offices, workshops and showrooms.

Mr Ozaki pays two to three such visits every year to ensure the customer's satisfaction with Mitsubishi sales and after-sale services. Jordan, he said in an interview with The Star, is a very important market for Mitsubishi Motors. Last year it sold 800 vehicles in Jordan. Mitsubishi ranks as the second best selling Japanese car after Toyota.

The company produces a wide range of passenger cars and commercial vehicles which include Gallant, 1987 Car of the year, Starion

John Halabi, Dr Ali Sadeq, visiting from the Gulf, Dr Fati Khamees and Abla, Hanna and Dr Elizabeth Hanna, Dr and Mrs Hamdi Shawwa and their children Hussein and Maha, Dr Akram Dejen, Mohammad and Stephanie Khleif, Fouad and Peggie Abu Jaber, Sami and Anne Sawalha, Evelyn Muna, Hani and Venus Ghannam, Victor and Zina Sharaya, Rosemarie Bdeir, Dr Abdul-Rahman and Hayat Yaghi, Dr Ahmad Abu Shelkha, Dr Mahmood and Siham Al-Samra, Saleh and Brenda Jamal, Dr Ziad and Widad Kewar, Dr Hani and Maysoon Khaled

Traditional folkloric dances, modern western songs and the crowning of Miss Filpino 1988 was enough to give those who attended the Filipino community in Amman's celebration of their national day an unforgettable evening. Ambassador Juan Saez and the many other guests attending the evening agreed that the crowning of Annie Castro as "Reyna Elena" was the highlight of the evening.

Iraqi sculptor Salam Madamgha's delightful show was opened on 21 June by Undersecretary of Culture Hani Al-Amad, deputising for Minister Hammouri. French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq also attended, with Cultural Attaché Michel Seureau and Director of the French Cultural Centre Guy Senzier. Of course, the show, featuring marble, wood, bronze and plaster, was held at the French Cultural Centre. Salam has had several shows in Iraq, the United States and Jordan. His style is simple and innovative, and he is obviously thoroughly Arab, and particularly Arab in his choice of subject and its interpretation. Also attending were Dr Sa'doun Qashtibi, Iraqi Embassy's Bassel Al-Qasbi, artist Mahmoud Taher, Riham Ghassab, Abdul-Razzaq Badran and Dr Samira Baban.

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Inside

Travel and tourism 1988 A Star special supplement



Farewell to Dr Fared Sadeq from UJ's School of Pharmacy

happy life together), Laszlo and Eva Nemere, Hussein and Zelnah Rammal and Marian (George) Debrovski were there, besides some other friends. Godspeed, Hilmi and Mirvet.

The teaching staff at the School of Pharmacy at the University of Jordan gave a farewell party for Professor Fared Sadeq and his wife Layla last Sunday. Professor Fared has been on a Fulbright scholarship from the University of South Carolina to the University of Jordan, and is leaving to return to the USA.

Dr Sadeq thanked everyone at the School of Pharmacy for their thoughtfulness and said he would always remember his friends here in Jordan with pleasure. He will be dearly missed by all his friends here in Jordan and they hope that he and his wife return in the near future to Amman.

Talal Malhas and wife Rabea Mango hosted a reception

Qattan, British Embassy's Nick Archer, Rami and Ellen Khoury, and Brazilian Ambassador Felix de Faria and Isabelle.

In honour of the American Centre for Oriental Research and to welcome Incoming ACOR Director and spouse Dr. Bert and Sally DeVries, and to bid farewell to Dr David and Linda McCreery, a reception was held at ACOR on Thursday June 23.

Guests included His Royal Highness Prince Raed and Princess Majda Raed, Ralph Schofield, Peter Hazou, Murad El-Tal, Director General of the Department of Antiquities Dr and Mrs Adnan Hadidi and members of the DOA staff, Dr Moawiyah Ibrahim, Dr and Mrs Zaidan Kafafi and staff and faculty members of Yarmouk University's Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Drs Khair Yassin, Nabli Khlafy and Abdul Jaleel Amr of the Jordan University Archaeology Department, US Ambassador Roscoe Sutherland and embassy staff, Ayl-

Successful 1987 for Lufthansa

LUFTHANSA POSTED two-digit growth rates in all its business areas last year. More than 18 million passengers (up eleven per cent) flew with Lufthansa. The airline carried more than 800,000 metric tons of freight and airmail (up 14 per cent). Capacity utilization rose to an all-time high of 67 per cent.

Earnings were also up on the previous year's level. Despite the uncertainties arising from volatile exchange rates, Lufthansa is expecting positive results for 1987.

Laying a foundation stone for Lufthansa Centre in Beijing.

Plans for the Lufthansa Business and Leisure Centre in the Chinese capital are nearing fruition. The foundation stone for the project, which involved an investment of more than DM 420 million, is to be laid in the spring. The official opening is scheduled for 1991.

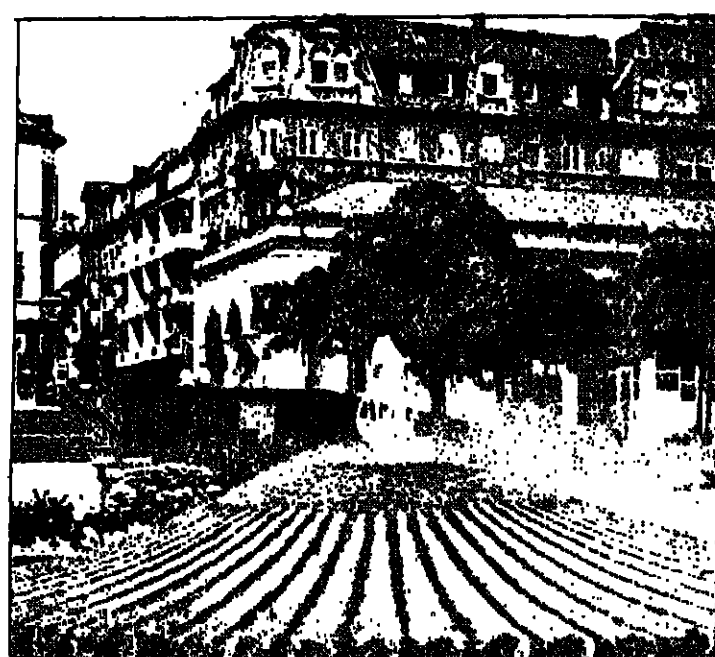
Situated on a site only 15 minutes' drive from the city centre and half an hour from the airport, the new development of-

fers 60,000 square metres of floor space. Its nucleus is formed by a 600-bed Kempinski hotel with extensive conference and banqueting facilities, restaurants, fitness centre and swimming pool.

Besides the hotel, the centre will house an apartment wing, an office complex with telecommunication services and a secretarial staff, as well as 3,000 square metres of exhibition space. West German businessmen visiting China will have consulting services laid on for expert advice on events such as trade fairs. The centre will, in fact, allow German companies to do business in China without having to open a local office or branch.

Amenities at the Lufthansa Centre will include an upmarket department store, the "Friendship Shop", a kindergarten, medical clinic and, naturally, a Lufthansa office.

Partners in this joint venture are the City of Beijing and the newly founded "Lufthansa Ger-



man Centre" company (whose shareholders are Lufthansa, Philipp Holzmann, Billfinger + Berger each with 27 per cent

and Kempinski Hotels S.A.). The Chinese and German partners have each contributed half the capital of DM 105 million.

Lufthansa has moved into the world's most modern pilot training centre at Bremen airport. The new complex encompasses the school itself, a specially built wing for flight simulators, accommodation for trainees and sports amenities.

The new centre will allow the number of graduating pilots to be increased from 135 to 200 annually. Lufthansa invested a total of about DM 110 million in the project, including DM 29 million for the new school building when it became obvious that the old training centre, housed in former airforce barracks on the airport perimeter, would be unable to match up to future requirements.

The three-story complex is ideally equipped for the advanced "Futura" pilot training programme developed jointly by Lufthansa and Swissair in co-operation with the transport division of the German Airforce. The programme includes instruction in the electronic flight management systems installed in modern cockpits. This includes a stint in any of the three flight simulators specially built for the Futura programme.

The ground-floor of the main pilot school building houses the machine rooms for the simulators and navigation trainer. The three flight simulators occupy a separate wing. Twenty lecture rooms, an electronics workshop, a special room for computer-aided instruction, and offices for the teaching and administration staff are situated on the first and second floors. The sports complex with a gymnasium, squash court, and sports field, as well as the living quarters for foreign trainees, are positioned adjacent to the school.

A 310 Intermediate layover check.

After about 10,000 take-offs and landings since commencing scheduled services with Lufthansa barely five years ago, the first five Airbus A310 jetliners in the fleet are undergoing intermediate layover (IL) checks at the Hamburg maintenance base.

The IL check is the first major overhaul in a sophisticated servicing system aimed at keeping Lufthansa aircraft in the best of trim. After berthing in a custom-built dock in Hamburg examination undergo a rigorous examination. Their airframes are probed from top to bottom for the slightest fault, the cabins are refurbished, and the outer skins re-polished. If necessary, in preparation for a fresh coat of paint. While in dock the aircraft are also upgraded with the latest technology. The intermediate layover takes about 12,000 working hours, which takes a plane out of service for several weeks. The IL checks in the A310 dock at the Hamburg base began in January with a major overhaul of the "Westerland/Sylt". In mid-May, the fifth A310 - the "Lüneburg" - will emerge spick-and-span from the maintenance hangar ready to resume flying operations.

New Hotel Company

Lufthansa has placed its hotel interests in the hands of a single company headquartered in Frankfurt. The new subsidiary, Lufthansa Hotel-Gesellschaft mbH, will begin operating with a capital base of DM 60 million.

The formation of the new company underlines Lufthansa's commitment in the hotel sector. Interests in a total of 28 hotels, with a total of 11,642 rooms, have realized significant revenues in recent years.

Boeing predicts growth for Arab air carriers

MARKET FORECASTERS at the Boeing Company predict Arab airlines in the Middle East and North Africa will experience traffic growth averaging 5.7 per cent annually between 1988 and the year 2000.

Boeing expects that because of this growth, as well as the need to modernize fleets, Arab carriers will take delivery of about 140 new jetliners of all sizes by the turn of the century. These aircraft will be worth \$7.8 billion in 1988.

Boeing's family of jetliners is designed to meet these carriers' needs for new equipment. Under the 737, 747, 757 and 767 aircraft cover the entire spectrum of seating requirements from about 100 to more than 300.

Seddik Belyamani, Boeing vice president of international sales, said that derivatives of these aircraft offer still further choices, in size, range, cabin configuration and main deck cargo capacity. "It is Boeing's design philosophy to improve each of these models continually, through the introduction of advanced, cost effective technology to enhance performance, comfort and reliability," said Belyamani.

He pointed out that all basic models of Boeing jetliners are currently in service among Arab carriers. In fact, he added, Boeing aircraft comprise nearly one fourth of all jetliners in the Arab fleets.

The most widely used jetliner in these fleets is the 737 - the world's best-selling commercial jet aircraft. Arab carriers currently operate 92 of the popular 737-200 models.

Known for its reliability and versatility, the 737 brings to the short-to-medium-range market



all of the advanced technologies that make economic sense in today's highly competitive environment. The newest model, the

737-400 entering service late this year, offers the advanced propulsion, aerodynamic materials and flight-deck technol-

gies of the new-generation 737-300 model together with a longer fuselage that seats 146 passengers in mixed class.

The highly successful 737-300, which entered service in 1984, seats 128 passengers. In 1990 a third new-generation 737, the 737-500, enters ser-

vice as a 108-passenger aircraft. All three of these new models have common engines and systems for cost savings in maintenance and spares inventory.

A key advantage for Arab airlines is that the new-generation 737s maintain the same pilot type rating as the familiar -200 version. The new models can thus be added to existing fleets without extensive flight-crew training. Crews can then be assigned to operate any of the 737s, affording airlines maximum flexibility in matching airplane size to traffic loads.

The new 737-400 was unveiled at Boeing's Seattle area facilities on 26 January, the same day the company's new 747-400 model made its debut. The 747-400 offers greater range compared to earlier 747s, along with a new interior and a state-of-the-art two-person flight deck. It was the first time that one company introduced two new jetliners on the same day.

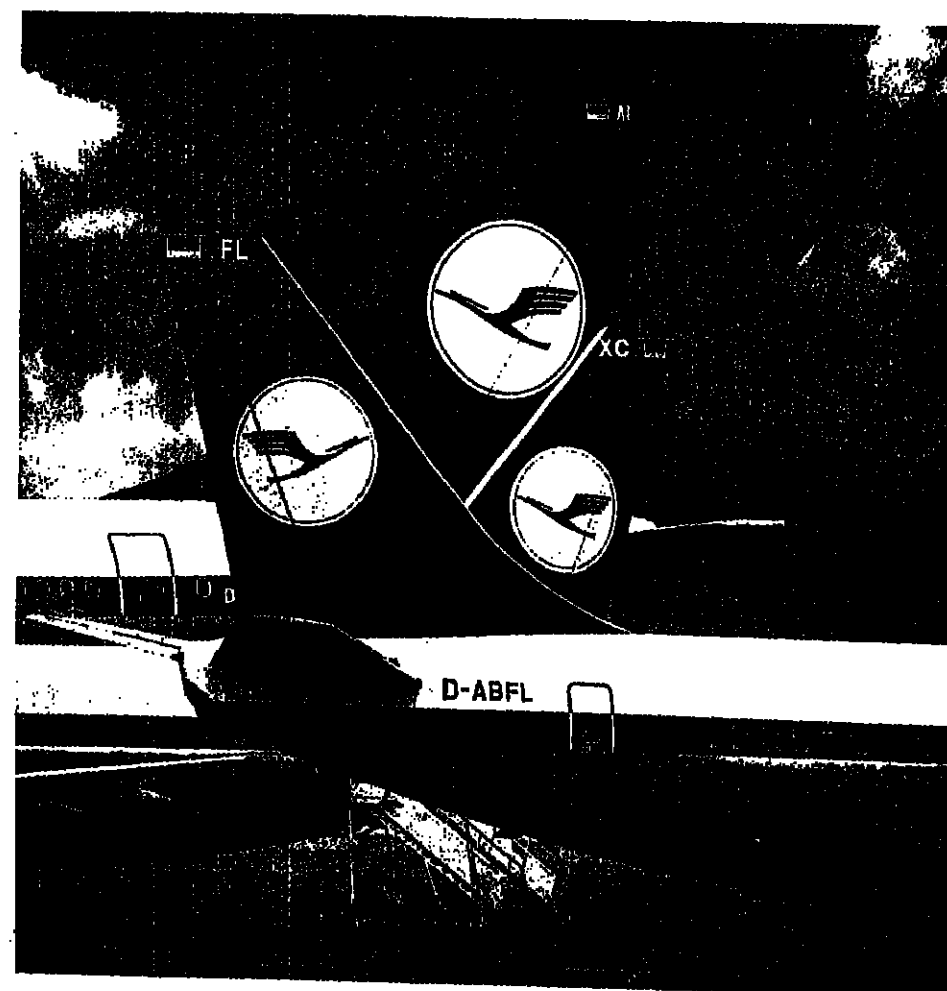
The other new-generation Boeing jetliners are the wide-body 767 and standard body 757. These twin jets have a pilot type rating common with each other, enabling airlines to operate either model with the same crew.

The 767 is replacing older, noisier and less efficient aircraft on long-range routes in the Africa/Middle East region. To date, six carriers in the region have opted for the 767.

Meanwhile, the 757 has set a world standard for fuel efficiency and passenger-pleasing cabin features. It has been especially popular with charter operators who offer vacation travel tours from Europe to Middle Eastern, African and Mediterranean destinations.

Boeing provides technical assistance to operators of all Boeing-built jetliners through a worldwide customer support organization. The organization includes representatives based in nine locations in the Arab world.

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No smoking
on board
Royal Jordanian

AMMAN (Star) - Royal Jordanian (RJ) has announced that it will ban smoking on board its aircraft on short-haul routes from 1 July, 1988.

The airline will start with the flights to Aqaba and Damascus and to Amman, and will implement this procedure on other routes soon after.

This is the first time ever that an airline in the Middle East is taking such a step in an area where the percentage of smokers is quite high compared to European and North American Countries.

The airline spokesman reiterated that no retaliation is anticipated as the flights usually operate with 75 per cent of their capacity, designated as non-smoking, with an increasing demand for non-smoking seats.

The announcement by the airline coincides with the government's efforts to ban smoking in public areas in general.



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The ARAMEX story

SINCE ARAMEX International Courier started operation five years ago, it has set upon itself the goal of giving clients in the Middle East the benefit of having an alternative choice in their express requirements: mainly that of an efficient delivery system at very moderate prices, coupled with a very personal customer-service touch.

Painstakingly, ARAMEX set out and established its own offices all over the Middle Eastern countries, and a worldwide network was formed by linking with other courier networks in other regions in order to give a complete delivery product worldwide.

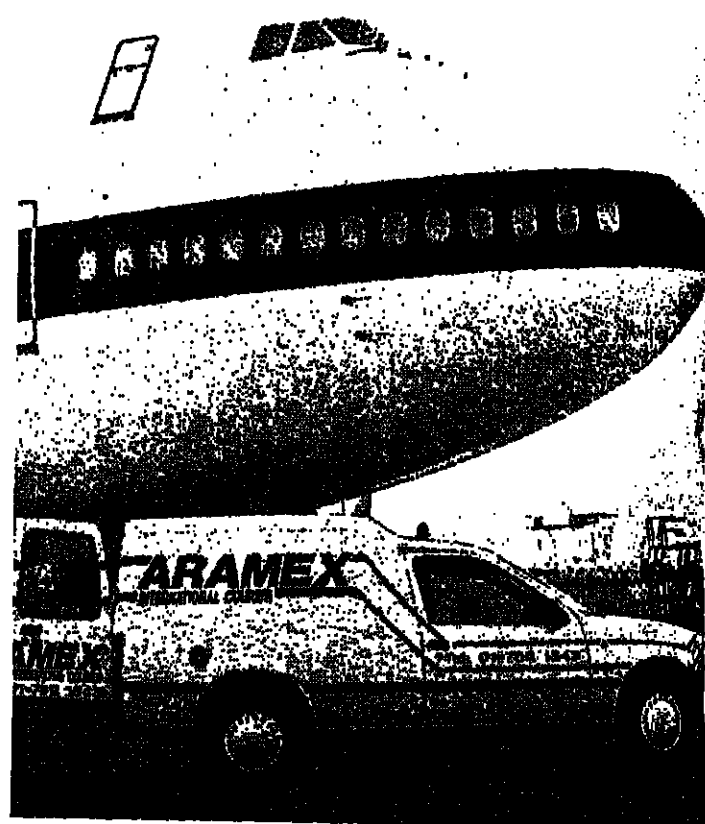
ARAMEX's own offices deliver in, and pick-up out of, the Middle East. We have our own offices in Europe (London and Paris), in the USA (New York and Washington DC), and in the Far East (Hong Kong), fully equipped and professionally manned to monitor and service every shipment.

in every region, very carefully and very closely until it is delivered to its ultimate destination. Delivery information is quickly communicated and relayed to the points of origin to keep the shippers (our dear clients) happy, informed, and well-served.

ARAMEX is not a giant, arrogant courier company that sees its client as just a coded number on the computer. ARAMEX is not a small company either. We combine the best of the two; our profits-of-delivery (PODs) are fully computerized at all our central hubs (London for West and East Europe, New York for North and South America, Dubai for the Arabian Gulf, Iran, and the Indian Sub-continent, and Amman for the Near East).

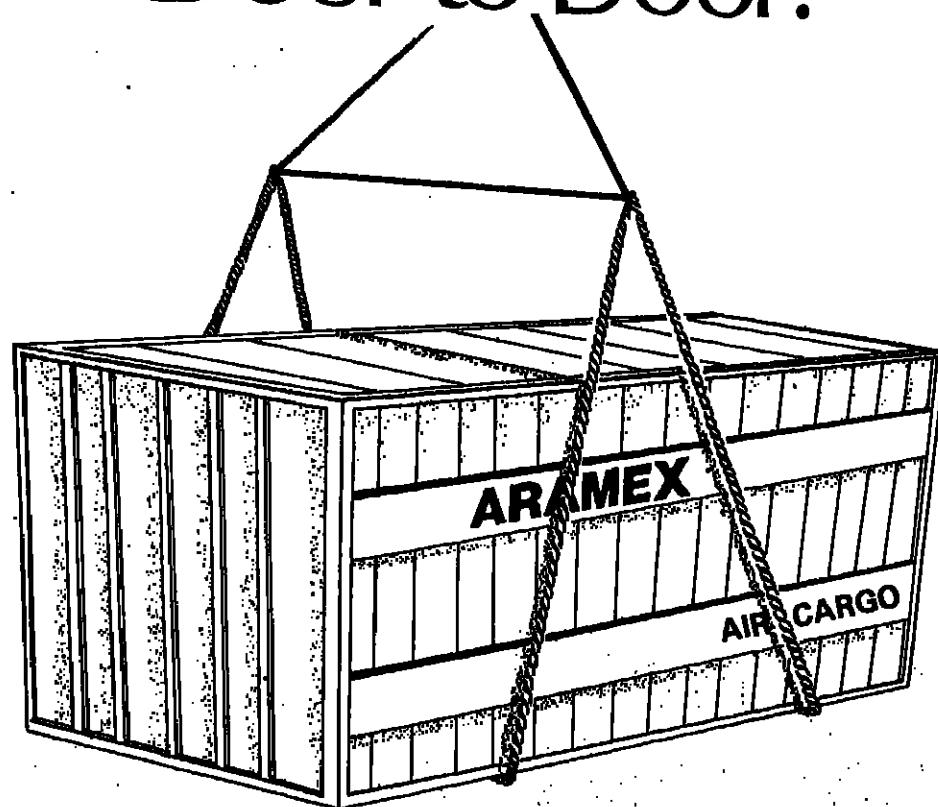
Yet we are not too big to forget to give our clients the personal attention that each commands and deserves. The Middle East has acknowledged and welcomed the ARAMEX service as both a personal and professional courier to the whole world, and as the only alternative to the big impersonal courier companies in the area. We are committed to this excellence, for many years to come.

ARAMEX is managed by an energetic and hard-working team of young men and women. The 29-year-old dynamic president and founder of ARAMEX is Fadi Ghandour. He is closely assisted by Hazem Malhas (Operations and Planning), Salwan Tannir (Marketing and Sales), Amal Ghandour (Project Development), and Nihad Nimeh (Finance and Administration). No wonder ARAMEX is nick-named "The National Courier of Jordan and The Middle East".



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Jordan attracts Finnish tourists

By Leila Deeb
Special to The Star

HELSINKI — Finnish tourists are beginning to be interested in Jordan, and what really attracts them is the possibility of swimming, diving and snorkelling in Aqaba during the winter months. Some have come to Amman and gone to the Occupied Territories, but according to Near East Tourist Agency's (NET) George Bawwab, Amman is not preferred, even in summer, as "it has no beaches."

But in Helsinki, NET managing director Holger Nystedt told the Star that all last winter his company was operating between two and three charter flights from Royal Jordanian every week, and that next winter they might also operate one flight per week from Sweden. He was in the process of making arrangements to establish an office in Stockholm.

Nystedt said the Aqaba tours, which were almost always a full plane load, that is about 180-200 passengers, included Petra, Wadi Rum, Pherson Island and the coral viewing and diving expedition in the Red Sea. Amman tours included Madaba, Mount Nebo, Jerash, Salt, and sometimes people even took a couple of days to go to Damascus. He said the all-inclusive trips were inexpensive, starting at 420 dollars per person.

"People didn't know much about Jordan, and it is because of tourism that people learn about the country," he said during an interview at Helsinki's Vantaa Airport, where this reporter watched one of the flights come in and another take off for Amman.

Nystedt, justifiably proud of his achievement, said the visit of their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor in 1987 contributed greatly to generating Finnish interest in the country. In addition, the Royal Jordanian stand and Dance Troupe was considered the best stand at last January's Travel Exhibition in Helsinki.

"This made Jordan known (to Finns) and there were many favourable remarks. But we only started advertising this new destination in October," he said, remarking about the quick successful response.



Dear Chris
Well, here I am at last in old Vienna- I should have done it years ago. Friendly people, cobbled streets, beautiful parks and delicious food. A great trip on Royal Jordanian! Vienna's International Airport was so efficient and the welcome was wonderful. A good start for the holiday.
Auf Wiedersehen
as they say here.
Love, Bob



C. Smith

P.O. Box 302

AMMAN-JORDAN



ROYAL JORDANIAN الملكية الأردنية

Setting new standards.

Alitalia aims at better position in American market

ALITALIA HAS recently signed a strategic marketing agreement with United Airlines in line with the company's policy of making new alliances in order to expand to a scale to compete with megacarriers on all markets worldwide.

The primary objective is to obtain a better position in the American market with the combination of the two carriers' route networks. Thanks to the perfect complementarity of these networks, each carrier will feed the other to cover the entire globe.

United Airlines is the largest IATA carrier. In 1987 it carried over 56 million passengers with a fleet of more than 380 aircrafts and a staff of 63,000.

The main attraction of the agreement for Alitalia is the use it offers of CMA, United's futuristic terminal in Chicago, from the end of March 1989. CMA is

the world's busiest airport in terms of passenger traffic. Use of the airport will link Italy with more than 50 US destinations. Passengers will benefit from a number of additional services in Chicago, including a check-in procedure in which all operations for connecting flights on both carriers will be completed at the first boarding station.

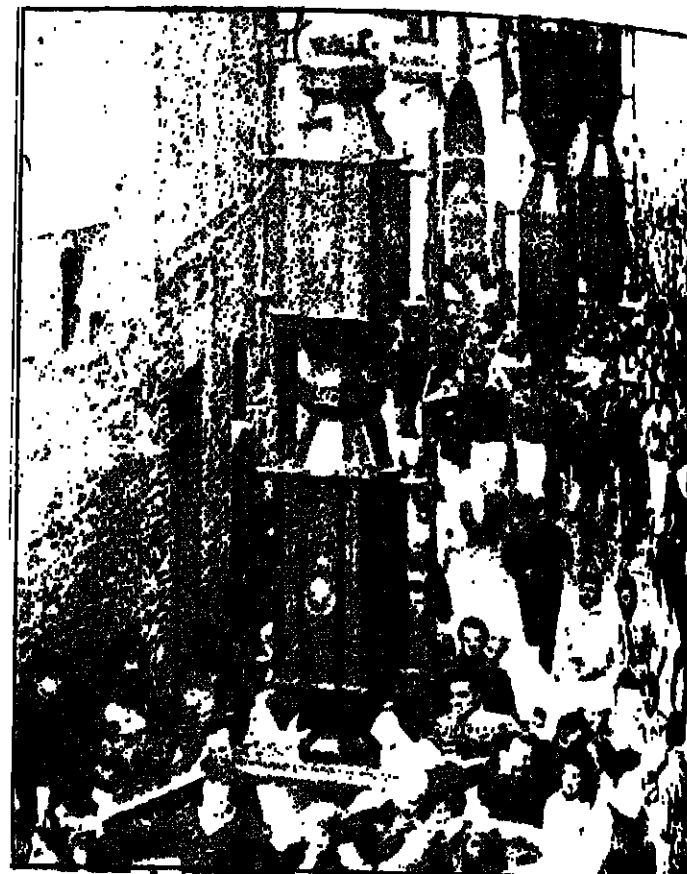
Among the other joint marketing activities are a special rate agreement between Alitalia and United for passengers and cargo traffic between Italy and USA, which will permit Alitalia to introduce new competitive fares.

Alitalia is joining Silver Wings, the senior citizens' programme which will give it access to a whole new kind of traveler. The organization's 350,000 members will be offered tour packages to Italy in co-operation with Italtour CMA.

Joint commercial agreements will be sold directly through computerized distribution systems, and sales offices of the two carriers will carry each other's products.

Medium and longer-term cooperation will include the feasibility of joint ground operations in other airports, joint purchase of goods and services, and all means by which savings and improvement of their competitive position can be achieved. Alitalia is planning a daily flight to Chicago in the summer of 1989 to take best advantage of this agreement.

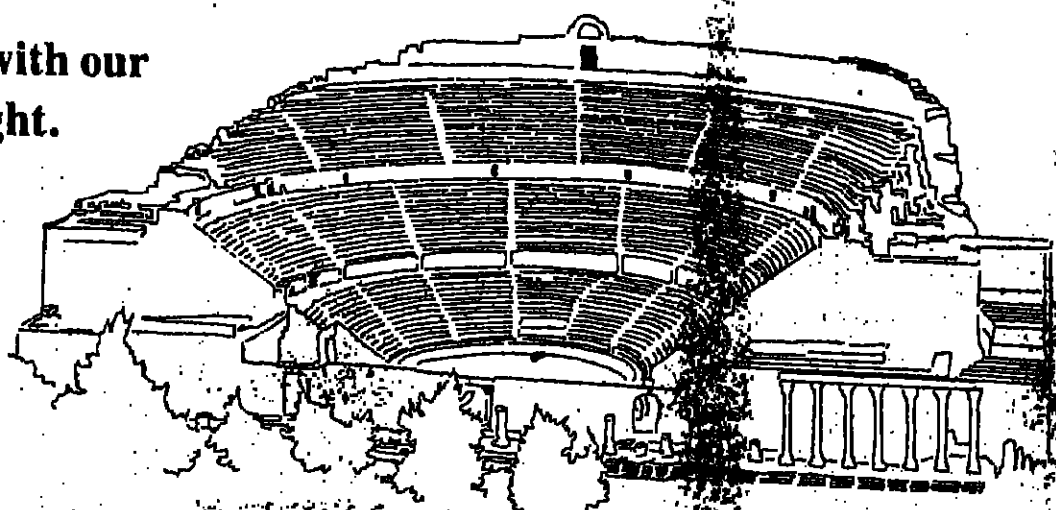
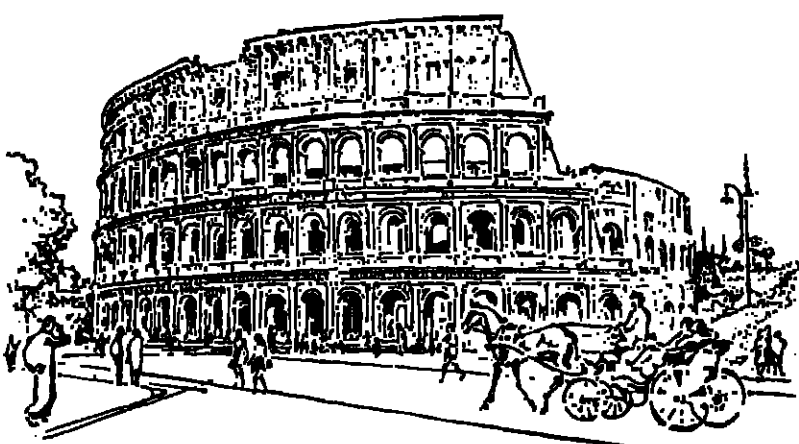
Both Alitalia and United are parties to the Galileo consortium founded to develop an integrated and global computerized system of information and reservations. Alitalia has also become a partner of Covia CMA.



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You should attend the picturesque festival of the 'Cavalcata Sarda' which takes place in Sassari, Sardinia, with ladies and gentlemen in costly, variously coloured costumes. Or if you happen to be in Bari in May, you could be a spectator at the Regatta of San Nicola, the city's patron saint, in which medieval costumes are worn.

Also in May, the most exciting 'Corse del Ceri' (candle race) is held in Gubbio; while in Foligno, in the Umbria region, the 'Giostra della Quintana' (Joust of the Quintana) takes place, with riders in medieval costumes and armour.

In Florence a solemn 'Partita di Calcio' (soccer game) is held with participants in 16th century costumes. In Arezzo there is the 'Giostra del Saracino' (Joust of the Saracen), a medieval jousting and jousting competition in which the city's honour is at stake.

Among universally celebrated celebrations there is the 'Palio di Siena' (bareback horse race), which is held in July and August in the marvellous Piazza del Campo. Each of the city's wards contends for the Palio, a race with its horses, riders and flags.

In Veneto few events evoke more excitement than the 'Vogalonga' held in Venice, where thousands of boats and gondolas race down the Grand Canal. Also of interest is the 'Partita a Scacchi' (Chess Game) at Montebelluna, where queens, kings and rooks are impersonated by local people in colourful medieval costumes.

Singapore

The crossroads of the world'

By Linda Busche
Star Staff Writer

SINGAPORE, A small tropical island of about 617 square kilometres, lies one degree north of the equator. One of the world's busiest ports, hundreds of ships anchor here — where the Indian and Pacific oceans meet.

Called the crossroads of the world, Singapore has a varied population. About 77 per cent are Chinese, 15 per cent are Malay, 7 per cent are Indian, two per cent are Eurasian or European. Most of the people speak English.

When visiting Singapore, a walk through Chinatown is a must. Along the maze of streets, the colourful shops house traditional merchants, craftsmen, and temples.

In the Phillip Street, along the original waterfront — you will see the Temple of the Clam Sea, built in 1851 by Guangdong immigrants. Its roof is covered with intricate pagodas and human figures. In Telok Ayer Street, the god of wealth is clad in a mourner's sackcloth at a Shenist temple. Newly, a street-side for-



tell-teller can read the fortune on your hand or face.

The northeastern section of Singapore vastly differs from Chinatown. The streets here — with names like Baghdad, Muscat and Kandahar — resemble a souq.

An Arab street begins at Beach Road. You'll see rows of shops selling traditional specialties like beautiful batik, rich veils and silks, dress trappings, gold spangles, and baskets.

Further along in the Baghdad Street, little stalls sell lacy Indonesian scarves, Hajj caps, jewellery, perfumes, and prayer mats.

The Bussorah Street, dominated by the golden dome of the Sultan Mosque in nearby Masjid Street, is famous for its Muslim stalls set up during the month of Ramadan. At the Sultan Gate you can see the Sultan's once-grand mansion behind two imposing old gateposts.

In Jalan Sultan the new Sultan Plaza houses many traditional Arab, Indonesian, Malay, and Indian-Indonesian cloth traders. Near the North Bridge Road corner a trader sells beautiful glass panels bearing Arabic inscriptions. In the area bounded by Jalan Sultan, Rochor Canal Road, and Jalan Kubor, you'll discover two historic Muslim burial grounds — one of which contains the graves of Malay princes.

While in Singapore you should also visit the Sentosa Island Resort along the south coast. Formerly a military base the resort is just a few minutes away from a century-old fort, a sparkling lagoon, and beaches, jungle walks

and interesting museums.

The best way to reach Sentosa is by cable-car, according to Simon Sakka, assistant general manager of the Singapore Airlines.

"When you go by cable-car, the sea is under you, and you go through the mountains," he said. "It's very, very thrilling."

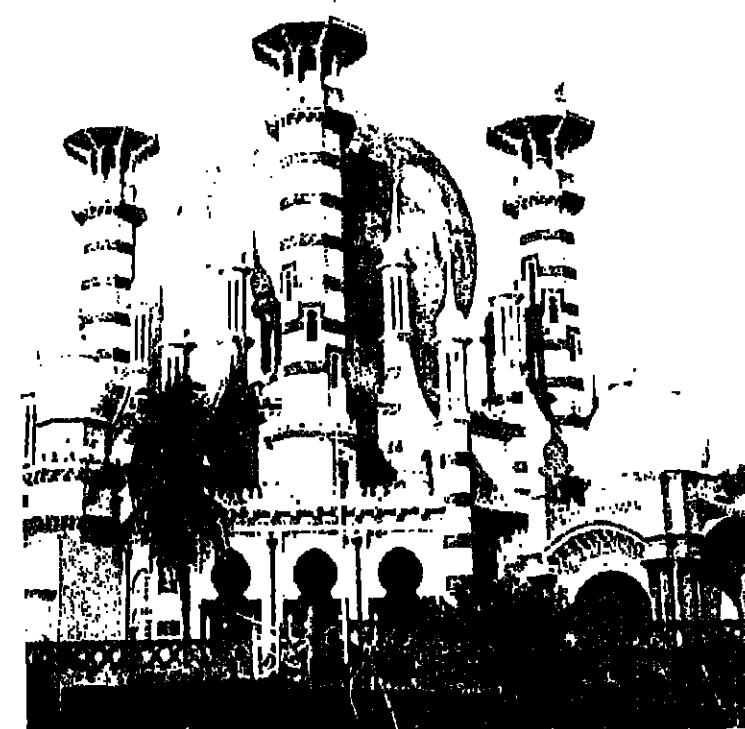
Visitors flying Singapore Airlines can stay in a first-class, four-star hotel for as little as JD 4 or JD 8, Sakka said. The cost of lodging is much cheaper than in Jordan, and Singapore is considered the "duty-free shop of all the far east," he said. Electronics manufactured in Tokyo can be purchased for less in Singapore than in Japan, Sakka said. Although the Singapore Airlines doesn't fly from Queen Alia Airport, Royal Jordanian and Egypt air flights connect with Singapore Airlines in Cairo.

and interesting museums.

In addition to discounted hotel rates Singapore Airlines also offers the following benefits to its passengers: transportation from the Changi Airport, half-day tour of Singapore, American-style breakfast, discounted shopping and optional discounted tours.

In 1987 the Singapore Airlines was selected as the second preferred airline by the International Foundation of Airline Passengers Association (IFAPA), the world's largest consumer organization for air passengers (with more than 100,000 members), selected Swissair as the most preferred, with 13 per cent and the Singapore Airlines with 10 per cent of the votes.

Singapore has been in the aviation business for 41 years and serves 55 destinations in 38 countries.



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People

&

events

June is the month for many national, army and other celebrations, and Spain is no exception. Spanish Armed Forces Day was celebrated 14 June with a garden reception hosted by Ambassador Ramon Armengod and wife Rozario and Defence Attache Antonio Canalejo and wife Josefina. Naturally it was attended by embassy staff, such as Mr and Mrs Guillermo Saegh, their son Carlos and daughter Juliana, Emilio San-
di, Tahsin Ojelly and Maria Argentinosa. Others there were Luis and Carl Boddello Alvarez, Swedish Ambassador Lars Lomback and Brigitte, Commander-in-Chief Sharif Zeld bin Shaker, British Ambassador Tony Reeve, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahba and Ummia, Belgian Ambassador Guido Tansina, Bishop Salim Sayegh, Monsigneur Raouf Najjar, General Abdul-Hafez Mir' and Um Khaled, Colonel Fawzi Al-Tawil, Atet and Conchita Alwasah, Colonel Zuhair Swelas, Brazilian Ambassador Felix de Faria, Brigadier Sami Urqat, Swiss Ambassador Hans Bomer, Chilean Embassy's Cadio Gantes, Omani Embassy's Ahmad Al-Harithi, Iraqi and Najwa Karadeheh, Indian Ambassador Churcharan Singh, Italian Embassy's Guido Carboni and Katerina, French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq, German Ambassador Herwig Babels, Khaled and Clara Kh-
nos, and many other friends and officials.

It was a very successful first dinner that Austrian Ambassador Franz Pernegger gave for a group of friends. It was a rare sit-down dinner, after which host and guests sat on the terrace to enjoy the cool night of Amman. Present were Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud, Royal Jordanian's Raymond and Michelle Fabel, Mamdouh Bisharat and fiancee Basma, (also Bisha-
bi) and niece Hana Halabi, newly-arrived German Press At-



Congratulations to our fellow journalist Superman who celebrated his 50th birthday this week.

tache Renate Schimkorell-Pott, Said Ghazawi, Renee and Inge Groesjean, regrettably leaving Jordan in early July for Kenya. Amman hopes for more such intimate dinners, and good luck to all those leaving.

Sakhr, son of Marwan Doudeen, Minister of Occupied Territories, was married to Iman Zuhail Hamzeh, at the InterContinental Hotel last Thursday. The poolside wedding included dinner and although it was very chilly around 1,000 people attended the party.

Prime Minister Zeld Rital, for-

mer Prime Minister Moudar Badran and most of Mr Doudeen's fellow ministers and friends were among those present.

Shaher Abdulha Al-Adwan has graduated from Western State College of Colorado with a B.A. in political science and communication. Proud parents Abdulha and Shoutah live in Al-Aramba, Southern Shuna.

Grindley's Bank General Manager Alan Cooper and his wife Trish can safely say they are now part of the Amman scene having hosted their first Grindley's garden reception. The reception, and annual event that ranks with The British Ladies May Fair and the budget in the Amman calendar, is the one that tells us summer has really arrived.

This year's event was also a chance for their many friends to bid farewell to Grindley's Assistant Manager John Murray Miller and his wife Jane who now have gone on an extended safari in the wilds of Nairobi and to congratulate Adnan Saliekh, the new Assistant General Manager.

Among the friends and rivals thronging the Coopers' lawn were Central Bank Governor Hussein Kasim, Dennis Brown and Colin and Jane Garland of UNRWA, Eric and Valerie Gill of BBME, Dr Raouf and Mireille Abu Jaber, Farid Saad, Sami and Violet Habbibi, Haj Muhammad Ali Bader, Munir and Ibrahim Al-Zein and their wives, Mr and Mrs Aziz Kabarti, Abia and Tewfik Kavar, Chamber of Industry Director Khaldoun Abu Hassan, Abdul Hadi Ham-moudeh, and of course, a generous complement of ambassadors including Britain's Tony Reeve, Juan V. Saez of the Philippines, Dr Frank Pernegger of Austria, Herwig Barats of West Germany and Brazilian Ambassador Felix de Faria.

The Ear Loves

It was in 1938 that an Arabic speaking voice was heard for the first time through the British Broadcasting Corporation marking the start of a half-hour Arabic Service. Since then the same service has continued to expand enjoying today a full nine-hour transmission which covers a variety of events and activities including sports, society, politics, variety shows and events of the hour. Like many other stations, the BBC Arabic Service conducts several competitions in order to study and evaluate its listeners' interests. The latest competition, done to celebrate the Station's Golden Jubilee was on Arabic Classical poetry.

The competition, made up of three categories: "The Ear Loves," "The Man of Tomorrow" and "Our Small World," attracted a large number of entries from all the Arab countries. Surprisingly a high proportion of entries came from women poets. Also gratifying to the committee were entries from budding Arab poets living as far afield as Germany, Turkey and the Cameroons.

Haroun Rasheed, a Pales-



Dr Jameel 'Aloush receives his prize from the BBC's Nabil Iskander

tinian representative of the Tunle-based Arab Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and editor of the Arab Affairs Journal won the first prize. The second prize went to Jordanian professor and poet Dr Jameel 'Aloush who presently teaches at Jordan Polytechnic College and supervises of Master's and Ph.D students for the St Joseph University of Beirut.

Dr 'Aloush has had four collections of poetry on different topics published in Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan. His winning poem makes an allusion to a poem by Al-Hijra poet Bahar Ibn Burda, who was blind and fell in love with a woman by her

voice. Ibn Burda said "... the ear can sometimes love before the eye". And in fact, "The Ear Loves" was the most popular of the contest categories.

At an award-giving ceremony held at the British Council on Saturday Nabil Iskander, BBC Senior Producer, Features, presented the amount of 200 sterling pounds to Dr 'Aloush, saying the award was only a symbol of appreciation. Dr 'Aloush on his part received the award thanking the BBC Arabic Service for the opportunity it gave Arab poets saying "these who honour the poet, not only honour in him his talents, but also his thought and patriotism." F.M.

Mudville's
agony
lasts
a century



One hundred years ago this month the San Francisco Examiner published a poem by a Harvard philosophy scholar that became the definitive ode to baseball. One hundred years — but it still conveys the roller coaster of emotions that sports fans love — and hate.

Casey at the bat
By Ernest L. Thayer

The outlook wasn't brilliant for the Mudville nine that day;
The score stood four to two with but one inning more to play.
So when Cooney died at second, and Burrows did the same,
A pallor wreathed the features of the patrons of the game.

A straggling few got up to go in deep despair. The rest
Clung to the hope which springs eternal in the human breast;
They thought, "If only Casey could but get a whack at that —
We'd put up even money now with Casey at the bat."

But Flynn preceded Casey, as did also Jimmy Blake,
And the former was a lulu and the latter a fake;
So upon that stricken multitude a deathlike silence sat,
For there seemed but little chance of Casey's getting to the bat.

But Flynn let drive a single, to the wonderment of all,
And Blake, the much despised, tore the cover off the ball;
And when the dust had lifted, and the men saw what had occurred,
There was Jimmy safe at second and Flynn a-hugging third.

Then from five thousand throats and more there rose a lusty yell;
It rumbled in the mountain tops, it rattled in the dell;
It knocked upon the hillside and recoiled upon the flat,
For Casey, mighty Casey, was advancing to the bat.

There was ease in Casey's manner as he stepped into his place;
There was pride in Casey's bearing and a smile on Casey's face.
And when, responding to the cheers, he lightly doffed his hat,
No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Casey at the bat.

Ten thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt;
Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt.
Then while the writhing pitcher ground the ball into his hip,
Defiance gleamed in Casey's eye, a sneer curled Casey's lip.

And now the leather-covered sphere came hurtling through the air,
And Casey stood a-waiting in haughty grandeur there.
Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped —
"That ain't my style," said Casey — "Strike one," the umpire said.

From the benches black with people, there went up a muffled roar,
Like the beating of the storm-waves on a stern and distant shore.
"Kill him! Kill the umpire!" shouted someone on the stand;
And it's likely they'd have killed him had not Casey raised his hand.

With a smile of Christian charity great Casey's visage shone;
He stilled the rising tumult; he bade the game go on;
He signalled to the pitcher, and once more the spheroid flew;
But Casey still ignored it, and the umpire said "Strike two."

"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands, and the echo answered "Fraud!"
But one scornful look from Casey and the multitude was awed.
They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain,
And they knew that Casey wouldn't let that ball go by again.

The sneer is gone from Casey's lip, his teeth are clenched in hate;
He pounds with cruel violence his bat upon the plate.
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,
And now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright;
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light,
And somewhere men are laughing, and somewhere children shout;
But there is no joy in Mudville — mighty Casey has struck out.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

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Yes to political settlement

Almost seven months have elapsed since the Palestinian "Intifada" changed the course of Israeli military occupation of the Arab territories. And while Israel's fierce repression of the uprising continues to take the form of mass arrests, indiscriminate shooting of civilians, deportations, summary trials and in many cases no trials at all, the Palestinian people's rejection of the 21-year-old occupation has not relented. An estimated 200 Palestinians have been shot dead since December, while thousands of people have been injured and maimed by rubber bullets and beatings. Tens of thousands of Arabs are in military detention camps everywhere in the occupied territories, but still the voice of the "Intifada" is loud and clear.

In the previous weeks Israel's generals have reviewed the situation seven months after their army was sent in to contain the massive protests against occupation. Most of these military leaders have come out admitting that their methods of repression did nothing to even slow down the uprising. Other Israelis have now begun talking about other options ranging from mass expulsions to political accommodation. Naturally, the tone of both groups will rise as the Israeli society prepares for national elections — seen as a crucial development in Israel's political history.

While we are more confident than any other time of the survival of "Intifada," we point again and again that only a political settlement based on just and durable peace will put an end to bloodshedding in our part of the world.

This, we believe, should be the dominant message in Israel's national elections. This is what Israel's allies in the United States and the West should stress before Israeli leaders.

There is no going back to the pre-December 1987 Israeli control of the West Bank and Gaza. The Palestinian people have made this very clear and even Israel's generals are attesting to this bitter fact. What the generals should do is to tell the Israeli public that their mission to pacify the occupied territories is an impossible one. A political settlement is what they should be working for.

A victory for peace

The liberation of the Majnoon islands by the Iraqi armed forces has dealt another devastating blow to the arrogant and uncompromising regime in Tehran. It is a major victory for Iraq, not only in military terms but also in terms of Baghdad's ceaseless endeavour to reach an honourable settlement to the dispute with its neighbouring Muslim nation.

For by liberating a strategic region which Iranian forces had occupied for about three years, Iraq has greatly advanced its cause which calls for settling the conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolution 598, which Iran has adamantly rejected since its adoption about a year ago. The Iranian Mullahs may very soon find out that the only alternative to avoiding more humiliating defeats is the acceptance of the resolution and the quick application of all its provisions.

The Iranian regime, for persistent domestic reasons, cannot afford to face further defeats at the front and continue to promise its disillusioned people that victory could still be possible. After eight years of futile efforts to achieve the long promised final victory the Iranians find themselves in a state of chaos, uncertainty, and confusion.

The huge human and material losses inflicted upon them as a result of their leaders' eccentric thirst for blood and power have all been wasted and produced nothing but disappointment, despair, and worsening living conditions.

The Iranian Mullahs now make no secret of the enormous unprecedented losses sustained by their forces as a result of the recent Iraqi offensives in the Fao peninsula, the Shalamja town, and finally the Majnoon islands. This might be interpreted as a prelude to a change of mind about making peace with Iraq instead of continuing a senseless war which has caused successive disasters to their impoverished population.

Iraq, in the meantime, will have no alternative but to keep up the military pressure on Iran until its leaders concede to the requirements of true peace. Iraq's declared determination to liberate the rest of its territory still occupied by Iran stems from the legitimate right of self-defence and national obligations.

Iraq, after all, harbours no ambitions for Iranian territory, and all that it wants is to have its rights and sovereignty respected. Its recent military successes must have contributed to conveying that clear-cut message to the self-defeated leaders in Tehran.



Doctors document Palestine excesses

By Naseem Abdallah
Special to The Star

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Moscow Summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev focused on human rights violations in the Soviet Union, most of them proven or documented by independent experts and media. But human rights violations in countries at the centre of superpower rivalries remain one of the least reported aspects of global news.

"There is a deafening silence not only on what goes on in Ethiopia or El Salvador (Soviet- and US-backed respectively), which are not exactly frontpage news, but also on current topics such as Palestine," said one expert who has monitored the media in recent months.

Other experts cited 'compassion fatigue' as the reason behind genuine cases of violation going off the news pages, but in the United States, they added, there was the additional factor of influential lobbies getting in the way of news coverage.

Nowhere is that as true as in the reporting of events in the occupied Arab territories. The full ramifications of events in the area are yet to be understood. A report by an independent team of doctors which visited Israel, West Bank and Gaza earlier this year now warns of "an accumulating burden of rage and mutual dehumanization in response to the unremitting toll of bloodshed."

The team from Physicians for Human Rights, an independent charitable group of health professionals based in Somerville, Massachusetts, visited the area to investigate the "medical consequences" of the uprising. But its

50-page report is a damning appraisal of the Israeli occupation. In relating what it called "an essentially uncontrolled epidemic of violence by soldiers and police in the West Bank and Gaza Strip," the report warns that the consequences of the present violence may affect a whole generation and further limit the chances of peace.

"As injury and death become routine, there is a steady erosion of the basic principles that all human life should be protected and that Palestinian and Israeli lives are equally precious."

The team which visited Israel and the occupied territories comprised Professor H. Jack Geiger, from the City University of New York, Dr Jennifer Leaning and Dr Bennett Simon from the Harvard Medical School, Boston, and Dr Leon A. Shapiro from the Massachusetts Mental Health Centre, Boston.

The doctors said they took care to distinguish between things they saw, things they believed to be reliably reported, aspects on which no final determination was possible and "those which we believe are sources of error or have been incorrectly reported."

"In the intensely political climate of Israeli-Palestinian tension and the continually evolving flow of events, no report can be final," the doctors noted.

Key points of their findings: The epidemic of violence poses "the most serious" medical, ethical and legal problems. The numbers of the seriously injured should be estimated in thousands, not hundreds; Systematic and identifiable patterns of injury suggest that the use of force by the Israeli forces is both indiscriminate in choice of victim and

letters

Defeated by the system

To the editor:

THE DECISION to study Arabic, in the University of Jordan's special programme for foreign students, is a weighty one. There is the cost — JD 140 for an eight-week semester — and the time — 20 hours in class every week and easily as much again in study time. The effort is considerable as well; we struggle with unfamiliar sounds and structures and with the difficulty of studying a variety of the language that we cannot practise in the street.

With the determination demanded of such a decision, students gather at the beginning of every semester at the university's Language Centre. Some are students of Middle Eastern politics and culture; some are foreigners married to Jordanians; and some are searching for forgotten Arabic "roots." All become discouraged and frustrated, before classes even begin, with an administration which is confused and inefficient and which treats them with disregard.

"Come Saturday at 8:15," we're told. Anyone foolish enough to do so will spend an hour or two searching for a staff member who will eventually tell him to come back in a few hours, or better yet the next day. And, of course, the next day the whole thing is repeated. Students schedule baby-sitters, transport, and other commitments around announced class times, only to have them changed.

The prevailing attitude is that mere students don't merit consideration or explanations (not to mention apologies).

The result? Well in my case, the start of my third semester proved to be the last straw this week. I won't go back, and I wonder how many other determined, enthusiastic foreign students have given up on the Arabic language because of their experience at the language centre.

Heidi Taylor

Amman.

30 JUNE 1988

The PLO and peace with Israel

Editor's note: Following is 22 June New York Times opinion piece by Bassam Abu Sharif titled "Arafat's Aide, on Israel" It is excerpted from a statement distributed at the Arab Summit meeting held from 7 June through 9 June in Algiers. Its author is press spokesman for Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Five Palestinian organizations denounced the statement, calling the author a traitor and demanding that he be brought to trial before a Palestinian court.



Bassam Abu Sharif

EVERYTHING THAT has been said about the Middle East conflict has focused on the differences between Palestinians and Israelis and ignored the points on which they are in almost total agreement.

Israel's objectives are lasting peace and security. Lasting peace and security are also the objectives of the Palestinian people. No one can understand the Jewish people's centuries of suffering more than the Palestinians. We know that it means to be stateless and the lack of the fear and prejudice of the Arabs. Thanks to the various Israeli and Jewish governments that have had the task to determine the course of our people's lives, we know what it feels like to be human beings are considered somehow less human than others and said basic rights that most people are granted.

The Palestinians want that kind of lasting peace and security for themselves and the Israelis because no one can build his own future on the ruins of another's. We are confident that this desire and this realization are shared by all an insignificant minority in Israel.

The means by which the Israelis want to achieve lasting peace and security is direct talks, with no attempt by any outside party to impose or veto a settlement. The Palestinians agree. We see no way for any dispute to be settled without direct talks between the parties that dispute, and we feel that any settlement imposed by an outside power will stand the test of time.

The key to a settlement lies in talks between the Palestinians and the Israelis. The Palestinians would be deluding themselves if they thought their problems with the Israelis could be solved in negotiations with non-Israelis, including

the United States. By the same token, the Israelis — and US Secretary of State George Shultz, who has been shuttling to the Middle East for discussions on his peace proposals — would be deluding themselves if they thought that Israel's problems with the Palestinians could be solved in negotiations with non-Palestinians, including Jordan.

The Palestinians would like to choose their Israeli interlocutor. We have little doubt that we could reach a satisfactory settlement with the Peace Now movement in a month. We know, however, that an agreement with Peace Now would not be an agreement with Israel, and since an agreement with Israel is what we are after, we are ready to talk to Shimon Peres' Labour alignment, or to Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc or anyone else the Israelis choose.

The Israelis and Mr Shultz would also prefer to deal with Palestinians of their own choosing. But it would be as futile for them as for us to talk to people who have no mandate to negotiate. If it is a settlement with the Palestinians that they seek, as we assume it is, then it is with the representatives of that people that they must negotiate, and the Palestinian people, by the only means that they have at their disposal, have chosen their representatives. Every Palestinian questioned by diplomats and newsmen of the international community has stated unequivocally that his representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization.

If that is regarded as an unreliable expression of the Palestinians' free will, then give the Palestinians the chance to express their free will in a manner that will convince all doubters: Arrange for an internationally supervised referendum in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and allow the population to choose between the PLO and any other group of Palestinians that Israel or the United States or the international community wishes to nominate. The PLO is ready to abide by the outcome and step aside for an alternative leadership, should the people choose one.

The PLO raison d'être is not the undoing of Israel but the salvation of the Palestinian people and their rights, including their right to democratic self-expression and national self-determination.

The PLO accepts United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. What prevents it from saying so unconditionally is not what is in the resolutions but what is not in them: Neither resolution says anything about the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their democratic right to self-expression and their national right to self-determination. For that reason alone, we have repeatedly said that we accept resolutions 242 and 338 in the context of the other UN resolutions, which do recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people.

As for the fear that a Palestinian state would threaten its neighbour, the Palestinians would be open to the idea of a brief, mutually acceptable transitional period during which an international mandate would guide the occupied territories to democratic Palestinian statehood.

Beyond that, the Palestinians would accept — indeed, insist on — international guarantees for the security of all states in the region.

The Palestinians feel that they have much more to fear from Israel, with its mighty war machine and its nuclear arsenal, than Israel has to fear from them. They would therefore welcome any reasonable measure that would promote the security of their state and its neighbours, including the deployment of a UN buffer force on the Palestinian side of the Israeli-Palestinian border.

Time, sometimes the great healer, is often the great spoiler. Many Israelis no doubt realize this and are trying to communicate it to the rest of their people. As for us, we are ready for peace now, and we can deliver it. It is our hope that the opportunity that presents itself today will not be missed.

View point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

The impossible return

THE PALESTINIANS, the Israelis and probably the world at large are now aware that the situation in the occupied Arab territories can never be brought back to what it was before the uprising seven months ago. The confrontation, between the occupation forces and Jewish settlers on one hand, and unarmed Palestinian protesters on the other, has reached a stage of continuous war, and no appeasement short of full Israeli withdrawal can convince the Palestinians to give up the struggle.

The uprising has instilled pride and created self-confidence among Palestinians in the occupied areas and in the diaspora. They no longer feel humiliated, self-defeated or incompetent. Above all, they are beginning to taste the sweetness of victory and to feel that a well-organized determined struggle can lead to the fulfilment of their national aspirations.

They have learnt to be patient, cunning and independent. They are fully prepared to tolerate harsh harassment and offer the necessary sacrifices until their demands are met. Submission and backing off are totally unthinkable.

On the other hand, the uprising has dealt a devastating blow to the Zionist dream of setting up an exclusively Jewish state on all the land of Palestine. The stone-throwing Palestinian youths confronting Israel's formidable military machinery must have awakened many Israelis to the fact that to think of continued occupation of Arab territories is a fatal self-deception.

In the first few months of the uprising, public reaction in Israel was marked by a growing leaning toward the hard-line right. The Israeli majority tended to believe their leaders' repeated pledges of putting a speedy end to the uprising. As more months passed the uprising escalated, and Israel became more and more internationally condemned and isolated, prompting many Israelis to take a new look at what is happening. The latest poll, published by the Jerusalem Post showed that the majority favour a compromise over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It may not be long before the same majority advocate a quick and possibly unconditional withdrawal from the land of unabated revolt.

The outside world, even the countries known for their staunch support for Israel, can no more tolerate the continued occupation by Israel of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the suffering and bloody confrontation that it entails, without taking concrete steps to break the Middle East's vicious circle.

The atrocities committed by the Israeli troops in handling the Palestinian protesters, which have been exposed world-wide in the past seven months, have added a strongly-felt moral dimension to the Palestinian cause. Military occupation, in all its forms and under any circumstances, is illegal and immoral. And Israel cannot continue to live in peace with a world increasingly becoming aware that its presence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is illegal and immoral.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 17

Confrontations escalate on Jerusalem Day



The number of detainees passes 10,000

The spirit is still strong

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — General strikes virtually closed the whole occupied territories to mark the 21st anniversary of annexing East Jerusalem, which appeared Tuesday as a big garrison. Massive Israeli troops encircled the Holy City while scores of soldiers took up positions and check-points on streets and barred Palestinian youths from entering the city.

The general strike coincided with wide-scale confrontations in various localities in the occupied territories. The army shot and wounded two Palestinians in the narrow streets of Nablus during Tuesday's protests. Before the shooting, groups of youths stood around the market area cradling stones and setting ablaze debris along the narrow streets.

However, Reuter said that curfew kept around 180,000 Palestinians indoors and described the Israeli massive concentration of troops in occupied Jerusalem as unprecedented.

Free graffiti reflected underground leaflets. Instructions to protest Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem, declared shortly after the sector was captured from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war. "Palestine without Jerusalem is like a body without a soul," said one slogan.

The PLO-backed underground leadership of the uprising called Tuesday's strike to affirm Jerusalem's Arab identity.

The leaflet was the 20th issued since the "Intifada," or uprising began last December against Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. At least 211 Palestinians have been killed in the nearly seven months' uprising.

Meanwhile Palestinian flags were seen flying in several cities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which also were closed down by Tuesday's strike. Youths set ablaze trees at the entrance to the Gaza city. In the West Bank city of Bethlehem troops stood guard on the roof of the municipal building and the Church of the Nativity to prevent incidents.

On the other hand Debi Zucker, a left-wing member of

parliament, issued a report saying the army was using curfews to punish villagers instead of the intended purpose of preventing violence. He mentioned the village of Beit Dajan, where farmers were stopped from working their fields during a 13-day curfew. "In this and four other villages fruit and vegetables rotted without being gathered and sold to markets," the report said.

However, about 200 Israeli troops surrounded the largest high school in the occupied West Bank city of Hebron on Monday, witnesses said. In Nablus, the army closed all schools in response to stone-throwing incidents.

In East Jerusalem, police said they detained four Palestinians including a teen-age girl during about a dozen stoning attacks in which windshields were smashed. In keeping with a PLO order to step up protests in the city.

Police also closed off the main shopping street, Salah E-Din, for about an hour after one of the stoning incidents, witnesses and Israeli radio said.

The violence in Hebron erupted hours after army bulldozers demolished the home of a Palestinian man in a nearby village who is suspected of stabbing and wounding an Israeli settler. It also came the day that underground leaders of the Arab uprising urged supporters to escalate actions of resistance to Israeli rule.

Meanwhile Israeli troops declared a curfew in downtown Gaza city on Sunday, then blew up the second floor of a building where they believed that a fire-bomb had been thrown, which badly burned two soldiers, the army said. Arab reports said residents in the city heard at least four blasts.

In Jerusalem, police uncovered several Palestinian guerrilla cells blamed for organizing protests and throwing fire-bombs at police patrols and the car of Commerce and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, Israeli radio reported. The report said the cells were attached to the Syrian-backed Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and the Muslim fundamentalist Islamic Jihad. It did not say how many men were in-

involved, and police officials were not available for comment. The fire-bombs missed Sharon's car on May 24.

In the occupied West Bank, residents of the Al-Amari refugee camp told reporters Sunday that Israeli soldiers had injected at least two men with hypodermic needles to pry information about stonethrowers out of them.

In a related development troops shot and wounded a Palestinian in the occupied West Bank on Saturday while dozens of police vehicles and policemen in riot gear patrolled Arab East Jerusalem to quell Palestinian protests.

A top aide to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that Israel could not "see the light at the end of the tunnel" and predicted that the Arab uprising against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would continue over an extended period.

In Gaza city, Israeli troops demolished the second floor of a house, welded shut the doors of eight stores and sealed three side streets in retaliation for a fire-bomb attack last Monday that injured two soldiers, the army said. In the streets, soldiers from an elite infantry unit were seen searching passers-by and checking their documents, an Arab reporter in Gaza said. He said that the town of Rafah in the Gaza Strip was closed to all traffic.

However, a protest erupted in Ramallah after some 200 Muslim fundamentalists held a meeting at the nearby mosque, Israeli witnesses said. They said that troops had fired tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse the protesters. No injuries were reported.

Also Saturday, police ordered closed two Arab private schools. Jerusalem police spokesman said that the closure had followed some stone-throwing attacks on police in which students took part.

Police have linked the renewed tension in Jerusalem to the latest leaflet put out by Palestinian leaders. It called on the Arabs to intensify protests in Jerusalem and challenge the Israeli rule over the city.



Moreover on Saturday, a fire broke out in a forest on the slopes of the biblical Mt. Tabor in northern Israel, and some 5,000 trees were destroyed, the local news agency (Itim) reported. Israeli radio quoted the police as saying that the had been caused by arson. Israeli officials have blamed Palestinian nationalists for more than 100 cases of arson since January.

However earlier in the week, protests broke out Friday after weekly prayers in Gaza. About 160 Palestinian youths burned fires and shouted against occupation before troops dispersed them with rubber bullets and tear-gas, witness said.

In Hebron, a Palestinian stabbed a settler Friday and the settler chased the attacker and shot him before collapsing. The army closed off Hebron to all traffic and clamped a curfew in the area where the incident occurred.

American-born legislator Rabbi Meir Kahane and about a dozen Jewish settlers gathered outside Haddassah's emergency room where the settler is being treated. Some had machine guns slung over their shoulders, others carried walkie-talkies, and one wore a yarmulke with the words "Jews' revenge" stitched on it.

"My injury is the direct result of American pressure on Israel not to take stronger steps against the Arab rioters," the stabbed settler told reporters as he was moved from Haddassah's emergency room. The settler also called on Israel to expel a couple of thousand Palestinians, nothing else will do, Israel can't dry the swamp by swatting a mosquito or two.

A right wing Israeli group, "victims of terror," said in a statement: "The government has shown it is weak and we will now take action on our own in the field."

The wounded Palestinian was identified by officials, at Hebron's Alia Hospital, as 22-year-old Abdel Majid Sharawneh from the nearby village of Dura. "This is not a hospital anymore, it is a military base," said one Alia doctor. The doctor said that three Israeli army jeeps were parked at the hospital main gate and four soldiers and two Israeli se-

curity agents were standing outside the room where Sharawneh was being operated on.

Sharif Jabri, a Palestinian on the board of trustees at Hebron's Islamic University, said that tension had been on the rise recently in Hebron and that the stabbing attack should not come as a surprise. "As long as there is no solution to our problem, no one will be able to stop such attacks," he told AP.

In Nablus, the car of a Jewish settler was stoned as he drove past the central Mar'uz Hasi Mosque shortly after noon prayers, the army and an Arab witness said. The settler stopped his car and got out, firing an Uzi submachine gun, and the woman passenger also opened fire, the army said. The Palestinians responded by throwing more stones as well as watermelons and shoes, the Arab witness said.

Soldiers who arrived on the scene in three jeeps put the city of 100,000 Arabs under curfew and dispersed the crowd by firing rubber bullets and tear-gas, which injured six Arabs, the army said.

In addition, seven Arabs were hit by bullets when the Israeli soldiers opened fire, including two 8-year-old boys, officials at Nablus' Al-Itihad Hospital said. The Arab victims were struck in the arms or legs.

Later Friday, a protest broke out at the nearby refugee camp of Balata, and a Palestinian man was hit in the left eye with a rubber bullet, hospital officials said, adding that it appeared that the man would lose his eye.

Meanwhile the army freed 60 Palestinians jailed for taking part in anti-Israel disturbances in a move intended to reward Arab good behavior. The army's decision drew criticism from some settler leaders.

Benny Katzover, a senior official in Gush Emunim, said that settlement movement, said that the Arabs would interpret the goodwill gesture as a sign of weakness. "As long as the rising continues... (our) policy must be much, much more aggressive," Katzover said on Israeli radio. "The Arabs understand by these gestures that Israel either accepts the current situation or is unable to cope with it."



Feeding the flames in the occupied territories

The flag waves in defiance

Eyewitness in the occupied land

The yellow wind

Editor's NOTE: Following is the 13th of a set of excerpts from the book "The Yellow Wind" by David Grossman. The book originally appeared in Hebrew and was later translated by Haim Watzman. Grossman's book was selected for publication using two chapters.



Deportation is not the answer

new laws they have promulgated in the West Bank. Those are laws meant to make the current situation permanent, gradually but irrevocably. The occupation is selfish.

It acts only in matters that affect it directly. Security matters are seen to with great care, but the police station in Ramallah has no sign that says "Police in Arabic" — only in Hebrew and English. The Israeli policemen don't even pretend that they are there to protect the local people. West Bank crime is growing and becoming more serious, but Israel is doing nothing to prevent it. It doesn't affect the occupation.

What has happened to you is what Professor Yeshayahu Leibowitz, of the Hebrew University, predicted immediately after the '67 war. He said then that it is impossible to be occupiers and remain moral. Even people with moral intentions are led slowly into an immoral situation. The situation turns into a sort of monster, which has a life of its own and can no longer be controlled. An unjust and immoral monster. You have two kinds of people in Israel. There are those you called the "emolim" of ignorance. They simply disconnect themselves from what is going on. The others use every means to achieve their goal.

Shehadeh smiles sadly. He is a small man, of delicate appearance, but he projects a strong presence. And exactly because he is so fragile-looking it is clear that it would be hard to frighten him with any sort of physical threat; he has already come to terms with that.

"Whenever someone has expressed an opinion about anything, he has found himself on the other side of the Jordan," Shehadeh goes on. "Today, there are far fewer expulsions, because there are fewer left to exile. You have not allowed any leadership of any kind to remain here. You have ripped our society apart."

"What do you do with your emotions about the occupation?" I ask. "How do you take out such constant frustration?"

"I write. I work against injustices inflicted on Palestinians by the administration. I established the organization called 'Law in the Service of Man', which does human-rights work for Palestinians in the West Bank. I do things so as not to fall silent. When I hate? I am filled with repulsion when I meet some of the fools who manage our affairs.

An instance: The authorities were going to destroy a house in the neighborhood where I grew up. A neighborhood full of memories and emotions for me. I stood there and I saw how the soldiers measured the thickness of the walls in order to decide where to lay the explosives and in what quantity. They did it with such

matter-of-factness. We stood there, the owner of the house and I, and we saw how they measured, and it was horrible. It was like seeing someone measure a live person for a coffin. I looked at the soldiers. So young! It is a challenge for me: to understand how they can do it."

"Have you ever tried to put yourself in their place? How would you act if you were in a similar situation?"

"I certainly understand the dilemma that Israel finds themselves in. I don't mean to imply that Arabs are angels. Not at all. I understand the importance of military service for Israel. But if you serve in the Army you support something that is out of your control. On the other hand, as an Israeli you cannot decide to serve and yet not serve. I think that if I were an Israeli I would devote as much energy to attempts to make peace as I devoted to military service. That would perhaps be one way to deal with the contradiction."

I ask him what he feels about the settlers. For the first time, Shehadeh loses his sense of humor and abandons the low voice he has been using.

In my eyes they are criminals. Criminals and lunatics. Sometimes I have to meet them. They are racist. Look, racism is hard to diagnose precisely. There are many things that seem to be racism but are not. Real racism is when you don't see another person as human. They ask — with deep inner conviction — why the Arabs don't accept what they want to do here. They don't understand that, as human beings, the Arabs desire everything that any human being desires. They are simply not willing to understand that."

"After so many years of contact and mutual acquaintance, don't you see something positive in Israel's effect on the Arabs?"

"At the beginning I believed that the Israelis really were a sort of new race. And there are some good things about you: friendship, frankness, the strong feeling of mutual responsibility. That impressed me. You have definitely created something new in liberating yourselves from the past and attempting to create a new life. The problem is that when it clashes with my freedom, in the West Bank, it is a little difficult for me to be enthusiastic about it."

Shehadeh pauses, and then says, "And I have proof that for you the occupation is not successful, and that we have not surrendered completely. You would think that if the Hebrew language is part of a higher culture it would be a strong influence on Arabic, right? But the only Hebrew words that have been absorbed into Palestinian Arabic are 'checkpoint,' 'traffic light,' and — oh, yes — 'walkie-talkie.' And what has happened to Hebrew during the same period?"

Lest we forget

Editor's Note: Israeli current atrocious acts against the Palestinian people brought to mind the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr. Faleh Jaber in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban centres since 1948.

Part XII

286. Qouleh located 30 kms, east of Jaffa. Population: 1,010. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 4,10 dunums were stolen.

297. Qomiah located 10 kms, NW of Beisan. Population: 440. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of En Harod and Tel Yosef were established on its stolen lands of 4898 dunums.

298. Qeersh Wa Camoun located 23.5 kms, SW of Haifa. Population: 250. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands were stolen.

299. Qisariyah located 42 kms, SW of Haifa. Population: 960. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of (moshaf) Or aqwa was established on its stolen lands of 30,786 dunums.

300. Qaytiyah located 29 kms, NE of Safad. Population: 940. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 5,180 dunums were stolen and added to lands of 30,786 dunums.

301. Qaytiyah located 29 kms, NE of Safad. Population: 940. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 5,180 dunums were stolen and added to the lands of moshaf Bet Hillel.

301. Al Kabri located 15 kms, NE of Acre. Population: 1,520. Obliterated in 1948, and kibbutz Kabri was established on its stolen lands of 47,428 dunums in 1949.

302. Kabaarah located 33 kms, south of Haifa. Population: 120. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 4,360 dunums were stolen.

303. Kidna located 30 kms, NW of Hebron. Population: 450. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Gafon was established on its stolen lands of 16,725 dunums.

304. Karad Al-Baqarah located 10 kms, NE of Safad, in the demilitarized zone with Syria. Population: 350. Obliterated in 1951, and its lands of 2,141 dunums were stolen.

305. Karad Al-Ghannemah located 9 kms, NE of Safad. Population: 350. Obliterated in 1951, and the settlement of Ayveit Ha Shehar was established on its stolen lands of 3,800 dunums.

306. Karti located 27 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 1,370. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlements of Azem, Nehora and Qomariyyut were established on its stolen lands of 13,708 dunums.

307. Kurub located 40 kms, south of Beersheba. Population: 155. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Dimona was established on its stolen lands.

308. Kasla located 18 kms, west of Jerusalem. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Kesalon was established on its stolen lands of 8,004 dunums.

309. Kfar Bir'm located 17 kms, NW of Safad. Population: 1,000. Obliterated in 1953, and kibbutz Baram was established on its stolen lands of 12,250 dunums.

310. Kfar Saba located 26 kms, NE of Jaffa. Population: 1,270. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 6,688 dunums were stolen.

311. Kfar Sabi located 21 kms, SW of Tiberias. Population: 480. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 4,740 dunums were stolen.

312. Kfar Anah located 11 kms, east of Jaffa. Population: 2,800. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Chiyat Ono and Yehuda were established on its stolen lands of 17,353 dunums.

313. Kfar Inan located 15 kms, SW of Safad. Population: 360. The Israeli army blew up all the houses and obliterated the village in 1948.

314. Kfar Lam located 28 kms, south of Haifa. Population: 240. Obliterated in 1948, and moshaf Hebronim was established on its stolen lands of 8,838 dunums. Kafrah located 7 kms, north of Beisan. Population: 430. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 9,172 dunums were stolen.

315. Kafrah located 7 kms, north of Beisan. Population: 430. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 9,172 dunums were stolen.

316. Kafayn located 30 kms, SE of Haifa. Population: 920. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 10,882 dunums were stolen.

317. Al-Kunaysehah located 10 kms, SE of Ramleh. Population: 40. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 3,872 dunums were stolen.

318. Al-Kawlehah located 20 kms, east of Gaza. Population: 600. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Nir Aqiva was established on its stolen lands of 8,569 dunums.

319. Kawkabal-Hawa located 16 kms, north of Beisan. Population: 300. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 9,949 dunums were stolen.

320. Kawkaba located 30 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 680. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Kokhav Mikhael Sobel was established on its stolen lands of 8,542 dunums.

321. Kowaykat located 16 kms, NE of Acre. Population: 1,050. Obliterated in 1948 and Nahal Bet Ha Emeq was established on its stolen lands of 4,723 dunums.

322. Al-Lajoun located 18 kms, NW of Jenin. Population: 1,103. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Magiddo was established on its stolen lands of 8,600 dunums.

323. Al-Lidd located 15 kms, SE of Jaffa. Population: 18,250, of which about 17,000 were evicted from their homes and lands on July 11, 1948. Most of the houses were stolen and in them now live Jews. The town was renamed Lod.

Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

The appearance of movement

FOR THE past 15 years US policy has been designed to exclude the Soviet Union from Mideast diplomacy. The whole region has been looked upon as falling under the American umbrella of influence, and the only role "local forces" were allowed to execute was to start tough in defence of the region against Soviet attempts to "infiltrate" the Middle East or obtain a foothold in this vital area. Alexander Haig's "strategic consensus" is only one approach that comes to mind at the moment indicating how naive and simple-minded US policy has been for the past 15 years regarding developments in this region.

The US has unfortunately overlooked simple facts in its heated bid to curb Soviet influence in the region. It has neglected or failed to realize that people in the region do not necessarily see the Soviet Union as the prime cause of provocation and unrest in this part of the world.

There are indications, however, that a new wiser approach is beginning to crystallize in Washington vis-a-vis the Middle East. There is a serious discussion nowadays about the need for involving the Soviet Union in the search for peace in the Middle East, especially after the recent US-USSR summit and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of "glasnost".

But some troubling revelations, about the seriousness of the United States in its apparent willingness to include the Soviet Union in the search for peace, have also been made. Norman Kempster's recent article on this issue in the Los Angeles Times pointed out that the real intentions, beyond the new US change of heart on this issue, may not be a desire to achieve peace in the region but an ambition to score propagandistic points.

He quotes a US official as saying that "we should get the Soviets to be more specific about what kind of peace process they want. If they refuse to give answers, the people in the region should know that." The same official is also quoted as saying that it would be a mistake for Washington to advance any major new initiatives with only six months to go in Reagan's terms. But why involve the Soviets, then? The answer: "To keep up the appearance of movement." One indeed hopes that this official does not reflect the true thinking in Washington. Otherwise, more havoc, violence and unrest are in store for the region.

By Pascal B. Karmy
Special to The Star

NOW THAT the Soviets are withdrawing from Afghanistan, the United States and the West in general cannot exploit Afghanistan's problem against the Soviets as enemies of the Arabs or of the Muslims. Surely the purpose of those western exploiters was to sow the seeds of discord and enmity between the Arabs and Muslims on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

The Arabs and Muslims in general have one common enemy, and that is Israel and those who wholeheartedly and unconditionally support it. Who helped Israel in the 1987 war against the Arab states, Egypt, Syria and Jordan? Did not the United States send the spy-ship Liberty to help Israel spy over the positions and movements of the Arab armies and war-planes and communicate the information to Israel? Israel deliberately attacked and destroyed Liberty, and thereby killed about 35 marines on its board immediately after the end of the war, so as to destroy its registered spying operations carried out for its benefit.

This was later revealed by one of the marine officers who survived the brutal attack on Liberty. The United States took no retaliatory action against Israel because America was, and still is, an ally of Israel and had conspired at its aggressive wars against the Arab states. Imagine if an Arab state had intentionally destroyed an American ship, the United States would have raised hue and cry and branded that state with aggression and terrorism.

Following is a reprint of Daoud Kuttab's article which appeared in the MEI on 24 June 1988

AS THE Palestine uprising was passing the six-month mark, a number of Israeli officials were trying to portray it as losing its edge and dying down, citing the fact that it was no longer making the nightly TV news in the West. In addition to the lack of media interest, they noted that huge demonstrations were no longer occurring, schools were being allowed to reopen and on top of that the Palestinian uprising's leadership was making demands - a sure sign of weakness, according to Israeli standards.

They failed to mention that the number of soldiers in the occupied territories was on the increase, that the number of Palestinian detainees since the uprising had topped 10,000, with more than 2,500 held under administrative detention without being charged or tried, that at least three new prisons had been erected, including the notorious prison in the Negav, dubbed by Palestinians "Ansar III".

JAPANESE FOREIGN Minister Soudaie Uno visited Dheisheh refugee camp in the West Bank on 26 June and announced a contribution from his government of \$500,000 for UNRWA's relief operations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Of the amount pledged half will go toward construction of a community centre in Dheisheh, a camp housing some 6,000 Palestinian refugees just outside Bethlehem. During his tour of the camp on Sunday Mr Uno inspected the site of the proposed centre and also stopped at an UNRWA school.

Speaking at the camp Mr Uno said it was "an urgent task to raise the standard

The superpowers and their Mideast policies

ism. And did not Johnson the then president of the United States gloat over the defeat of the Arab states in 1967?

Did not America send to Israel, during the October War of 1973, sophisticated arms and equipment by an air-corridor to save it from destruction. The airlift enabled Israel to commit its strategic reserves to the battle and so changed the course of the war in its favour. One wonders who apprised Israel's army by satellite, during this war, of the "Deversoir" gap through which it was able to penetrate the Egyptian lines and cross over to the west of the Suez canal. Did not the United States help Israel politically after this war by the political machiavellism of "dear Henry" Kissinger? Did not the United States, through the secretary of state Haig, give the green light to the Israeli government to invade Lebanon and finish off with the PLO and drive the Syrians out of Lebanon? Fortunately their conviction came to naught. Did not Israel, for days and months, hurl fire and brimstone on beleaguered Beirut, killing innocent men, women and children while America was watching the scene?

America shrieks against Soviet Russia when some Soviet Jews are not allowed to leave their country and does not raise a finger against Israel for its fla-

grant and brutal violation of the Palestinian human rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Moreover, it guaranteed Israel's superiority in armaments over all the Arab states combined. This was spelled out explicitly in the letter sent by President Reagan to Begin, the then prime minister of Israel, after the evacuation of the Yamit settlement in Sinai under the Camp David Accord of 1979. And to enhance its relation with Israel the United States has now formally concluded a strategic alliance with it.

By contrast the Soviets have invariably and constantly supported Arab causes, and especially the Palestinian cause, in all international forums. The U.S.S.R. has recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and has endorsed the right of the Palestinian to self-determination, which is consecrated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations, and the General Assembly's resolution 2338 of 1974, which has upheld the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

In 1987 the Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with Israel following its aggressive war against the Arab states and its occupation of Arab lands. The Soviet Union rearmed Egypt and

Syria, which were subsequently able to fight Israel in 1973 and lick it a crushing defeat. Sadat of Egypt was indeed grateful as he alleged that the Soviets had not sent him enough arms. This was absolutely untrue, as the Soviet Union continued to supply arms and weapons to Egypt even while the war was raging. In his book "The Autumn of Fury", Mr Mohammad Hassanin Heikal says the following on page 70.

"The Soviet Union had in fact treated Egypt well during and after the October War, and all the victories achieved in this war were due to the Soviet armaments immediately after the war the Soviet Union supplied Egypt with 250 TU-92 Tanks, and Egypt was able to purchase three squadrons of Mig-23s. The Soviets' reward was to be effectively excluded from the Geneva Conference in December 1973, where they were supposed to be participating on equal terms with the Americans. By April 1974 Sadat was open in his approach against the Soviet Union as an arms supplier, maintaining that they had an obligation to "compensate" Egypt for the arms which had been lost in the fighting, but without explaining why this should be expected of them. The Soviets were after all not in any way responsible for Egypt's losses."

to shoot to kill any Palestinian attempting to throw a fire-bomb. The homes of those arrested for throwing them are to be destroyed, as well as the homes where they are thrown from or near. Palestinian parents are now liable for the actions of their children, and every Palestinian is responsible for graffiti painted on their houses.

Sources close to the Palestinian underground leadership point out that the spate of fire-bombs and the call for burning property were, not part of the Palestinians strategy. They say that these events came in response to stepped up Israeli repression, which has seen the destruction of dozens of Palestinian homes, the uprooting of hundreds of trees - especially in the Tulkarm area - and settlers' actions in burning and destroying Palestinian crops.

The main direction of the uprising will continue to be towards preparing the way for national civil disobedience. The resignation of mayors and civil administration employees is continuing despite strong Israeli pressure including, in some cases, summoning the resigned individuals daily in order to intimidate them into returning to work. Except for the appointed mayor of Hebron, all the appointed mayors have either resigned or are staying away from the town-halls.

Palestinians are concerned that civil disobedience, while hampering the Israeli army and the occupation authorities, will have little effect on Jewish settlers, who continue to carry out vigilante attacks against Palestinians. A number of Kahane supporters stopped traffic going to Hebron last week for more than two hours, while the army stood by refusing to interfere. Stories of settlers taking the law into their own hands are also being heard more often. In one case an Israeli was beaten up when the settlers thought he was a Palestinian.

"concerned about the situation" in the occupied territories and "follow it with deep sympathy". He paid tribute to UN personnel, and UNRWA staff in particular, for their efforts on behalf of the refugees.

Since UNRWA began operations in 1950 Japan has contributed more than \$138 million to the agency's work. It is the second largest single-state contributor to UNRWA's regular budget.

UNRWA provides education, health, and relief services for some 800,000 refugees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and to another 1.4 million in Jordan, Lebanon, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Uno praises UNRWA

of living of the Palestinian refugees and people". Japan has "extended positive support and assistance to the Palestinian refugees through UNRWA" as part of its contribution to "an early and peaceful solution of the Palestinian issue," Mr Uno said. He added that the Japanese people were

Second wind

But the uprising is far from over or even slowing down. Looking at things purely from a public relations point of view the Israelis were able to point to a certain success, but for Palestinians the "Intifada" was never a public relations exercise. While Palestinians enjoyed world attention, the root of the protests and the tactics and strategy of the uprising were never conditioned by how many minutes every night Palestinian demonstrators would be on prime time television (which is why the Israeli claims, that Palestinians were demonstrating for the cameras, were so absurd).

As has happened a number of times since 9 December, Israeli leaders were quickly forced to eat their words. Following Israel's rebuff of Palestinian interim demands (made in leaflet 16 which calls for elections, removal of the army from populated areas, releasing prisoners, and an international supervisory force), the Unified Command has

to show that the outstretched arm to the Israelis wasn't out of weakness. On the heels, as at least a moral victory for the PLO and the uprising, leaflet 19 was said to have been read personally by every Arab leader; the uprising seems to have found its second wind.

The renewed vigour of the uprising was quite evident shortly after the West Bank high schools were allowed to reopen. Defying Israeli education officers' regulations about class hours students walked out of school at 12 noon every day and within minutes demonstrations would break out throughout the occupied territories. The authorities responded by closing down the biggest high school in Hebron. Then, supposedly in anticipation of a full strike on 15 June, the Israelis closed all West Bank schools (private, UNRWA, government - from kindergarten to high school) for two days.

Israeli soldiers and Jewish settlers were given permission

Teen tennis player defeated by youth idol



Chris Evert

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — When Katrina Adams first picked up a tennis racket 13 years ago, Chris Evert's name was on it.

The kid from Chicago and the old-timer from Fort Lauderdale renewed their long-time relationship on more even terms in the fourth round at Wimbledon Monday, and Adams made sure that her name would remain on Evert's mind.

Evert, a three-time champion, rallied from a set down to beat the 19-year-old Adams, a professional player for just six months, 5-7, 6-3, 6-0.

Adams said she had "mentally and physically run out of gas" against a player she admired so much when she was learning the sport more than a decade ago.

"When you're playing Chris Evert, it's hard to keep up with her mental game," she said.

Adams, who still has her first Chris Evert autograph model racket at home, reached the fourth round with a Saturday upset of 15th-seeded Sylvia Hanika. And for a while Monday, the 123rd-ranked women's player in the world worried Evert with the same aggressive serve-and-volley game.

"My tactic was charge, charge, charge," she said. "I think I did that very well. But she came on a lot stronger and I just got worn down."

With her constant net-rushing, preceded by sliced, low-bouncing approach shots, Adams raced to a 3-0 lead.



Mats Wilander

First solar boat race today

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — Eighty solar-powered vehicles set off Monday on a 480-kilometre (300-mile) rally on Swiss roads, billed as the third annual world championship.

Swiss, West German, French, British and US teams have entered the six-day Tour De Sol, which features a total climb of 2,384 metres (7,821 feet) and a first-ever nighttime mountain sprint of 13 kilometres (8 miles). Several thousand cheering fans watched the pack take

off from a suburban Zurich race track, including a Swiss entry named "O Solar Mio." The race ends Saturday in Etoy on Lake Geneva.

To avoid accidents, the average speed is limited to 45 kilometres an hour (28 mph), though some of the 23 entries in the racer category can go above 100 kph (63 mph).

This year's fourth edition also features the Tour De Sol's first solar boat race Thursday on Lake Neuchatel.

Wilander moves to quarterfinals

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Mats Wilander overcame what he considered his toughest obstacle to a shot at the Wimbledon title Monday.

On a crowded day at the start of the tournament's second week, the second-seeded Swede beat Siobodan Zivjovic 6-4, 7-6, 7-5, to move into the quarterfinals.

Wilander has won the Australian and French Opens, and so remained on course for tennis' grand slam sweep. Zivjovic is seeded just 16th, but the Yugoslav is a renowned grass-court

her approach shots, and found herself down 5-1.

Adams won the next two games, but they were her last success. In the final set, her service deserted her and she won just seven points as the match was totally transformed.

"I think I used up a lot of energy in that first set after being up 5-3 and then holding out to win the set," Adams said. "In the third set, I had mentally and physically run out of gas."

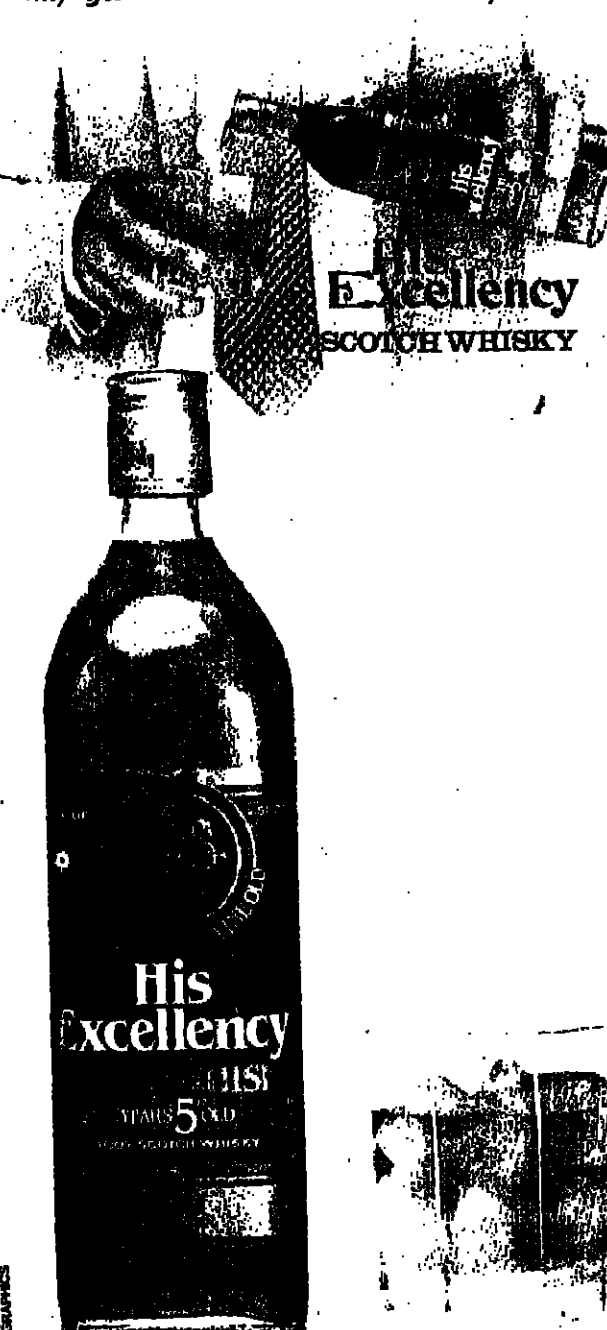
Evert said she was very impressed by the quality of her opponent's first-set play. But Evert, a third-round loser in the French Open to 16-year-old Arantxa Sanchez, said she was not prepared for a second consecutive teen-age defeat in a grand slam play.

Defending men's champion Pat Cash and women's top seed Steffi Graf also advanced in straight sets.

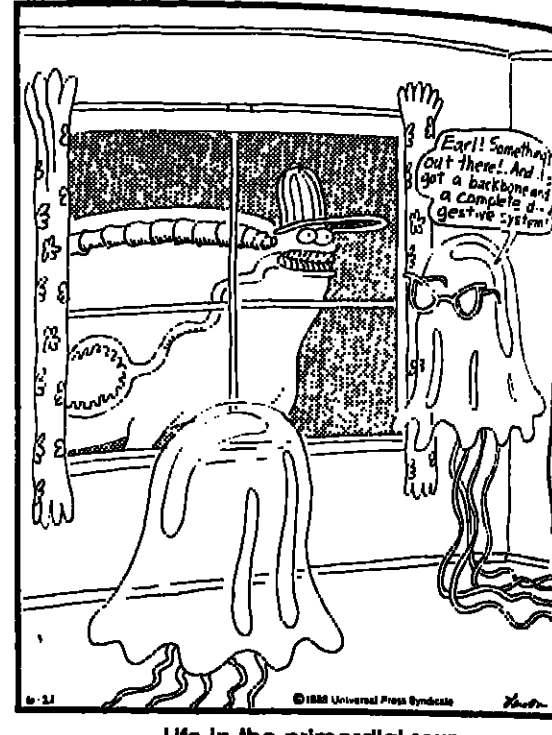
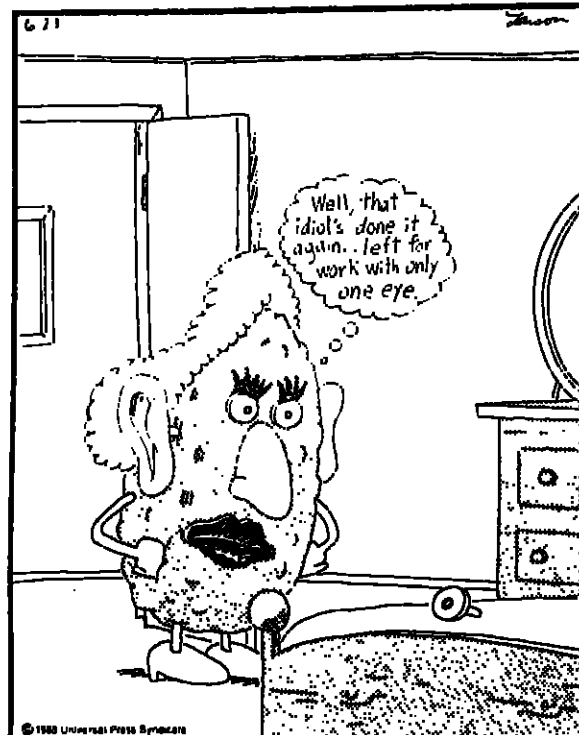
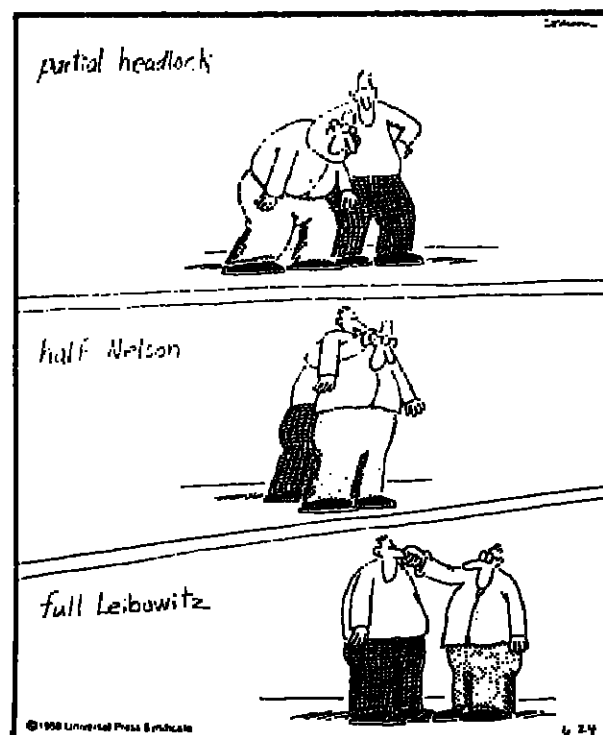
But upsets knocked out two members of the women's top 10. Zina Garrison of the United States, seeded 12th, beat No. 5 Gabriela Nathalia Zuerova of the Soviet Union 6-2, 6-4.

"It's a good win for my confidence," Garrison said.

Why give less than His Excellency?

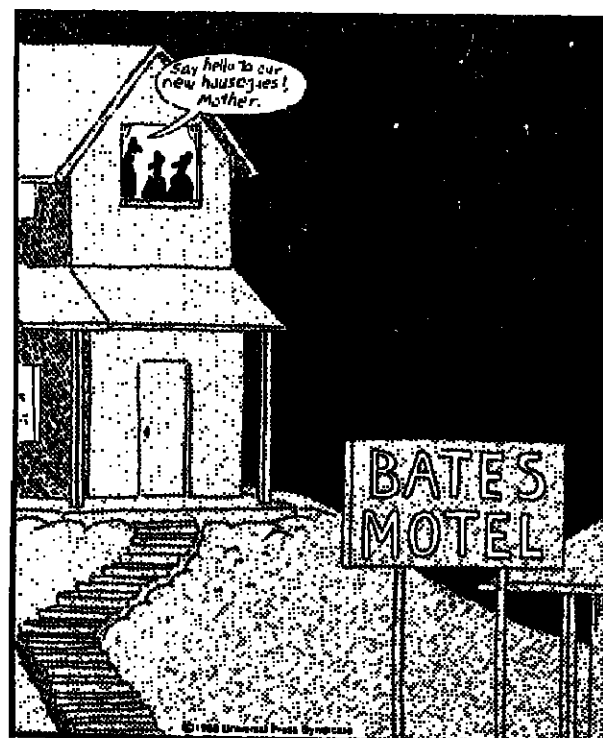


Lorenzo
italian restaurant tel.821985



Life in the primordial soup

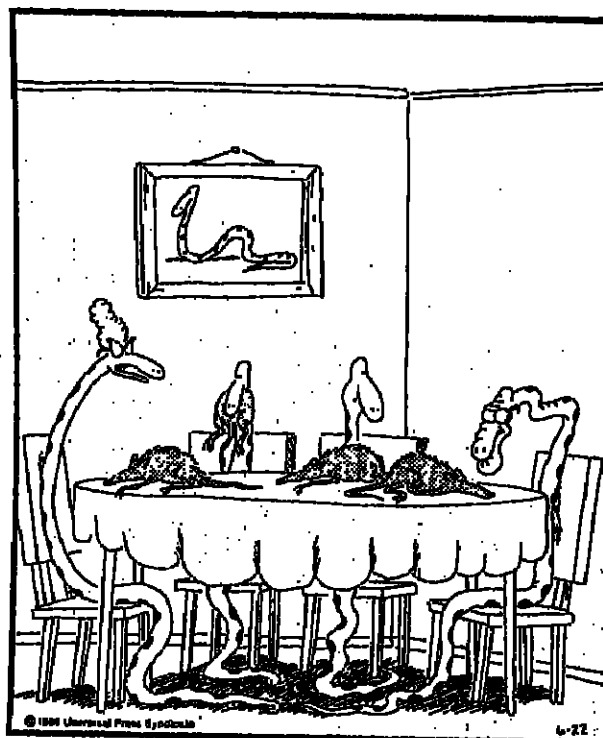
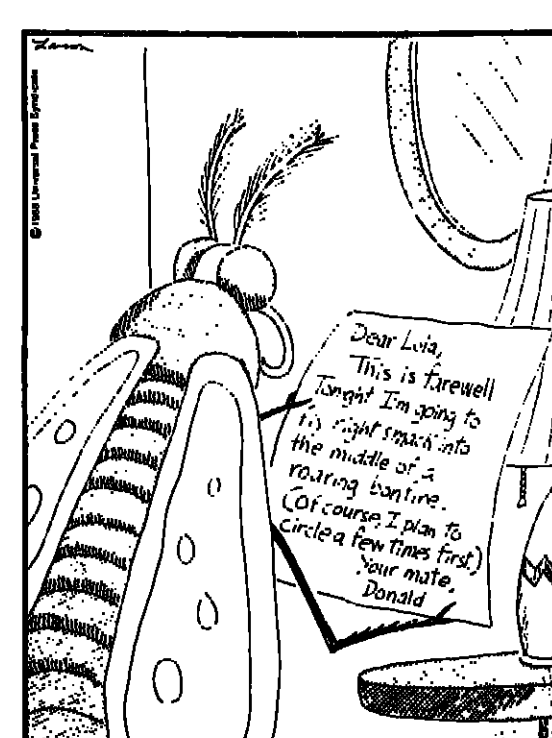
THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



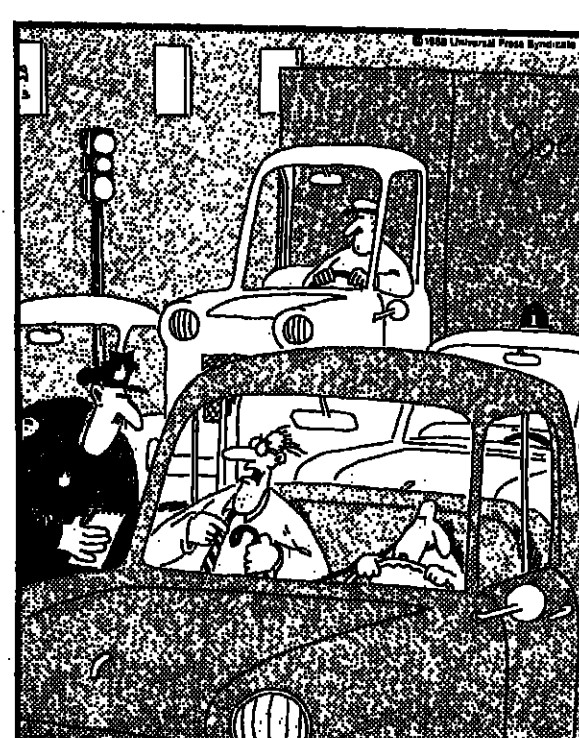
What really happened to Elvis



Scenes from the entomology underworld



"Bobby, jiggle Grandpa's rat so it looks alive, please."

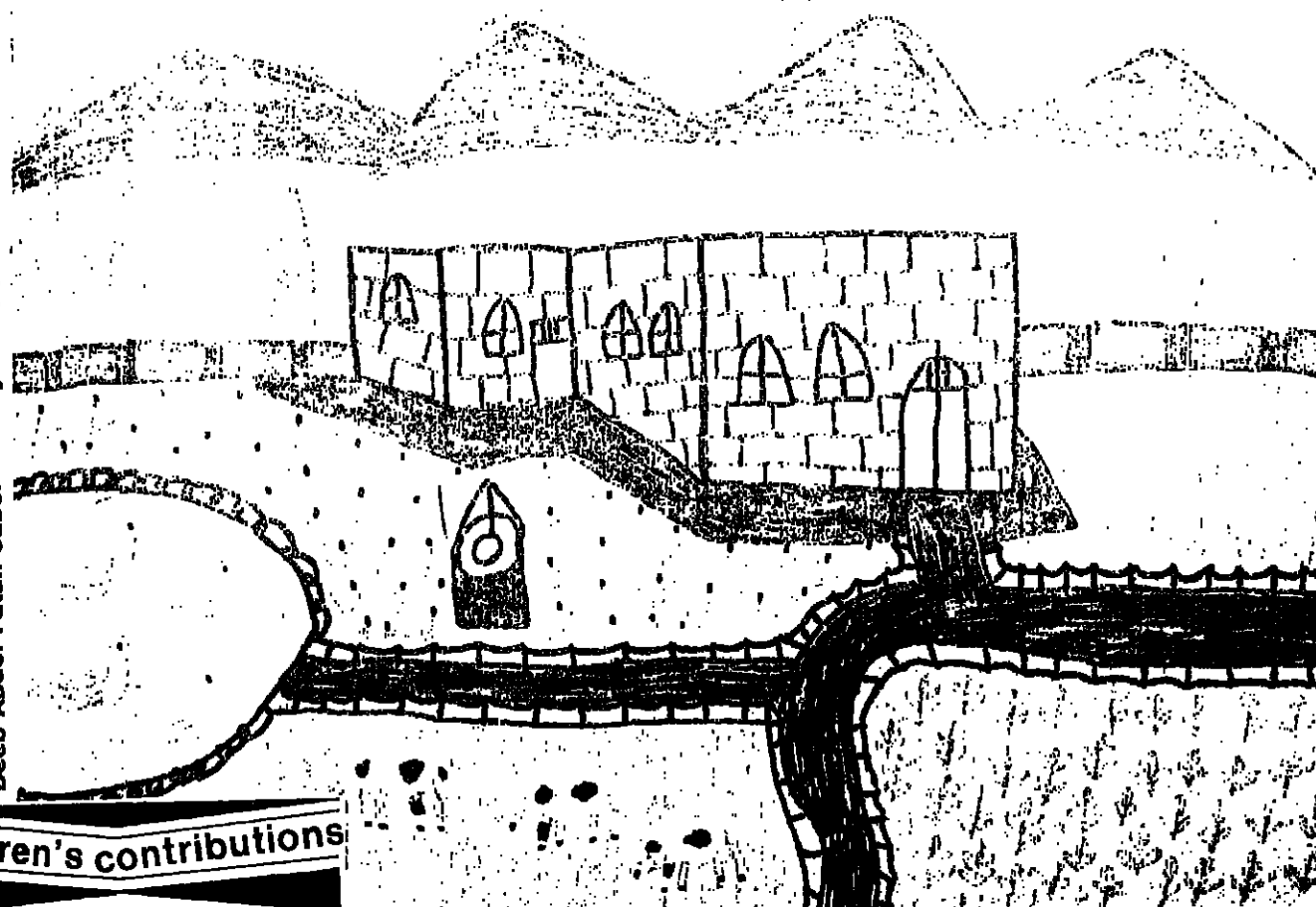


"Hey, I'm not crazy... sure, I let him drive once in a while, but he's never, never off this leash for even a second."



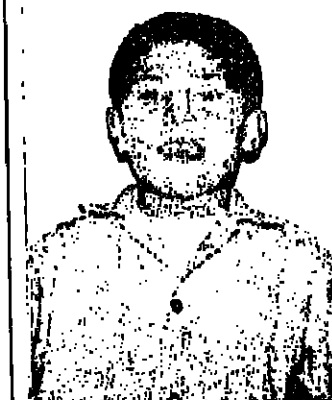
Folks came from miles around to see the Herringtons' ink smudge.

The countryside
Deeb Abdel Fatah Jaber 12 years old



Children's contributions

Friends of
The Star



Jihad
Ahmed Al-Ramahi
11 Years
Hobby:
fooball
Wishes:
to be an engineer

The Poky Little Puppy Part VI

By
Janette Lowrey
Illustrated By
Gustaf Tenggren



But when they looked down at the grassy place near the bottom of the hill, there he was, looking hard at something on the ground in front of him.

"What is he doing?" the four little puppies asked one another. And down they went to see, rilly-polly, pail-mell, tumbly-tumble, till they came to the green grass; and there they stopped short.

"What in the world are you doing?" they asked.

"I see something!" said the poky little puppy.

The four little puppies looked, and they could see it, too. It was a ripe, red strawberry growing there in the grass.

"Strawberry shortcake!" they cried.

And home they went as fast as they could go, over the bridge, up the road, through the meadow, and under the fence. And there, sure enough, was dinner waiting for them, with strawberry shortcake for dessert.

But their mother said: "So you're the little puppies who dug that hole under the fence again! No strawberry shortcake for supper tonight!" And she made them go straight to bed.

But the four little puppies waited till they thought she was asleep, and then they slipped out and filled up the hole, and when they turned around, there was their mother watching them.

"What good little puppies!" she said. "Come have some strawberry shortcake!"

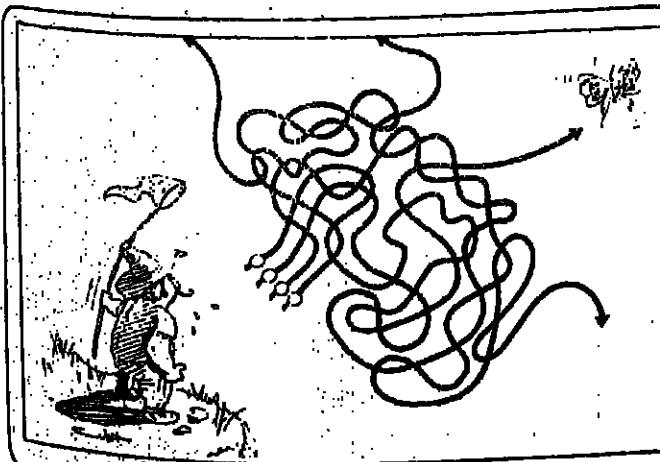
And this time, when the poky little puppy got home, he had to squeeze in through a wide place in the fence. And there were his four brothers and sisters, licking the last crumbs from their saucer.

"Dear me!" said his mother. "What a pity you're so poky! Now the strawberry shortcake is all gone!"

So poky little puppy had to go to bed without a single bite of shortcake, and he felt very sorry for himself.

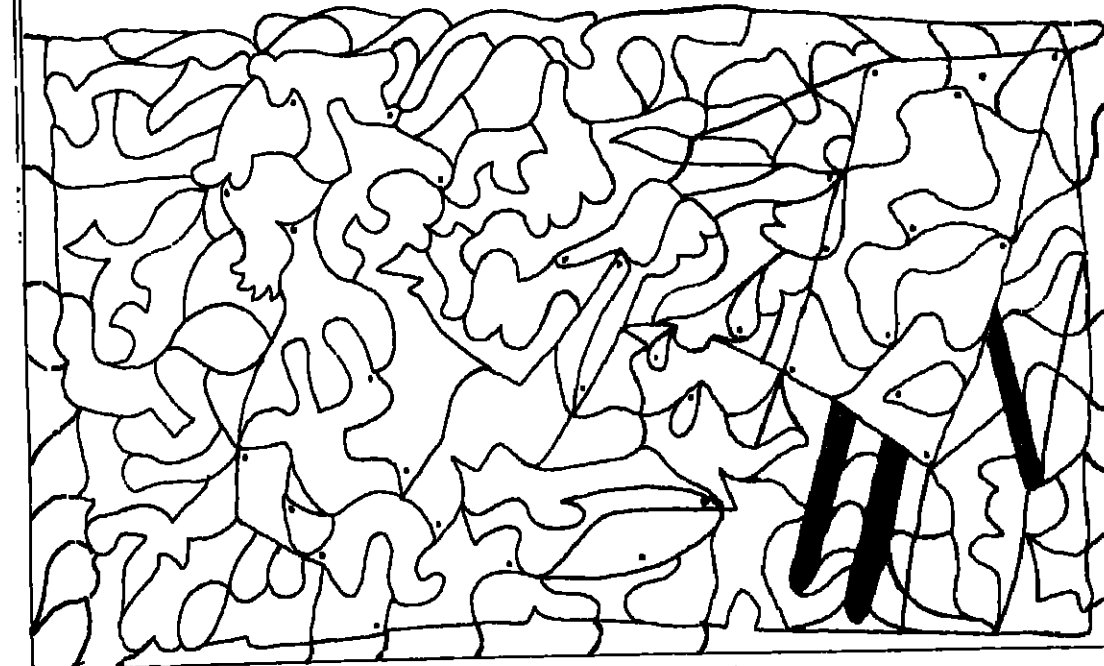
And the next morning someone read:

End



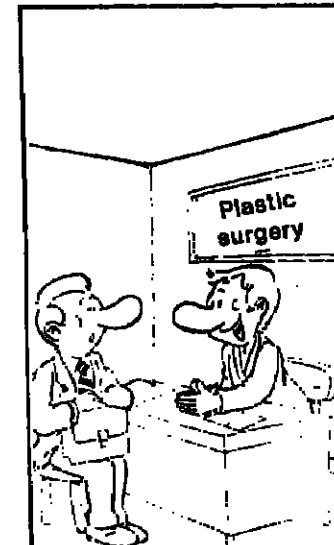
Help Azmi to find the butterfly

Fill in areas marked by a dot to see the picture



Spot the differences

There are 25 differences between these two pictures. Can you find them?



What seems to be the problem?

THE JERUSALEM STAR 27